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IDENTIFIERS	*Sweden

ABSTRACT

The 1980-81 annual abstract publication on Swedish behavioral science research reports is presented. The collection of data was completed on May 1, 1981. The more than 300 reports are grouped in categories according to Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED Thesaurus (multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education). The ERIC Thesaurus was also used for the subject index. Author, subject, and institution indexes are included. The following categories are included: adult education, applied psychology, communication systems, compulsory education, countries, curriculum, developmental psychology, educational administration, organization, educational psychology, educational research, experimental psychology (animal), experimental psychology (human), experimental social psychology, general psychology, higher education, personality, personnel, philosophy of education, physical and psychological disorders, physiological intervention, physiological psychology, physiology, professional personnel and professional issues, psychology education, psychometrics, public administration and planning, social processes and social issues, sociology of education, teaching aids and teaching methods, teaching profession, treatment and prevention, and vocational education. (SW)

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SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1980/81

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INTRODUCTION

The Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports is an annual catalogue of abstracts of research reports published by the institutes of psychology and education at universities and teacher training colleges in Sweden. The contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports. The collection of data was completed on May 1, 1981.

The catalogue is prepared by the National library for psychology and education in Sweden, with financial support from the Swedish council for research in the humanities and social sciences. The editor has been Marianne Jungskär. Anne-Sofie Rosén has indexed the psychological reports.

The reports are grouped into broad subject fields according to the rules of Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED thesaurus.* Author, subject, and institution indexes are included. The subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED thesaurus and the Thesaurus of psychological index terms with the ERIC thesaurus* as a supplementary reference.

Additional copies can be obtained from

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S-104 35 Stockholm

Elin Ekman
Librarian
The National Library for Psychology and Education
Sweden

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* EUDISED multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. Prepared by Jean Viet. Paris & The Hague: Council of Europe & Mouton, 1974.

Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. Rev. ed. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press. 1980. ISBN 0-912700-53-X.

Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1977.

ADULT EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Håkan Hult

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title: VUXENSTUDERANDES STUDIESITUATION. En undersökning utförd inom kommunal vuxenutbildning.

THE SITUATION OF ADULT STUDENTS. An Investigation Carried out within the Municipal Adult Education System in Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping University.Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1980.
ISBN 91-7372-367-3

Title of project: Studieval inom kommunal vuxenutbildning (STUVA)
Choice of studies in municipal adult education - comprehensive school level.

Key words: Adult Education, School Dropout, Motivation, Test Anxiety, Expectancy.

Abstract: In most places in Sweden the Municipal Adult Education System offers vocational training as well as studies in most theoretical subjects leading to formal qualifications and ranging from literacy courses to secondary-school courses. The system attracts students from different stages of the life cycle. There are accordingly large differences in respect of age, educational background, expectations from the studies and motivation among the students. The present study has mapped expectations from and motivation for the studies among students belonging to the lower secondary stage (grades 6-9). The effects of these variables on the school marks and the dropping out of the students have also been studied. The study shows that almost half of the students gave expressive motives for their participation: seeking a hobby, wanting to satisfy their interests in studies, or some reason not measured by the motivation scale used. After one semester in the system most expressive motives had been satisfied, as opposed to the instrumental ones, for example wanting to study in order to get a job or start some further training.

Step-Wise multiple regression analyses showed that study motives, anxiety and expectations can explain only a few percent of the variance of the dropout variable. The monograph contains a thorough summary of the theory covering motivation, anxiety and dropping out of school.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May, 1980	233	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Robert Höghielm and Kjell Rubenson (Eds)	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:
Adult Education for Social Change. Research on the Swedish Allocation Policy

Bibliographic reference:
Liber Läromedel Lund
Stockholm, 1980
Studies in Education and Psychology 8
ISBN 91-40-04765-2

Title of project:

Key words:
Adult education, adult basic education, adult drop-outs, class-room research, recruitment, social change, theories

Abstract: This volume contains five papers written for a symposium at the Adult Education Research Conference in Vancouver B.C. May 7-9, 1980, by members of the research group for Adult and Recurrent Education at the Stockholm Institute of Education. Adult education in the Nordic countries has, in the 1960s and 70s, become an integrated part of these countries' economic and welfare policy. During this period the allocation goal has become the overwhelming goal of adult education. This goal is defined as equalization of certain resources (political, economic, cultural and social). The principal purpose of the book is to present a theoretical framework for conducting empirical research on adult education and allocation policy as defined above. A series of studies are presented, ranging from macro aspects (the influence of government policy) to micro aspects (the teaching process) formed within the same theoretical framework. In the first paper the conceptual framework is developed. Paper two is a presentation of a comparative study of allocation policy in the Nordic countries. Paper three deals with recruitment and is based on a longitudinal project. In paper four a study of drop-out in municipal adult education is presented. Finally in paper five the allocation policy is analysed at the level of the teaching process.

Pub. date: Oct. 1980	**Pages:** 182	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johan Norbeck

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:

International trends in adult education as reflected in concrete programmes

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping University. Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1981
The Portugal Project. Document No. XI. Report LiU-PEK-R-65, 1981
ISBN 91-7372-416-5
ISSN 0348-4785

Title of project:
The Portugal Project

Key words:
Adult Education

Abstract: This lecture was given at the university of Évora in Portugal, with the main aim of introducing the important uses and forms of adult education to presumptive adult educators in a country with as yet little experience in this field. It describes the most common goals of adult education in the world today: developing the whole man, meeting social change, training for participation and democracy, training for vocations, trying to reach the disadvantaged. It describes a few important trends: greater emphasis on adult education generally, working in integrated teams and working with mass campaigns and mass media. It tries to illustrate each goal and trend with a concrete programme, which mirrors it well through its particular profile. The main programmes described are the following: the Danish folkehojskole, the Swedish study circle, the Yugoslav workers' universities, the Tanzanian mass campaigns and the Columbian ACPO programme.

Pub. date: February 1981	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Lecture............

Research supported by:
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sköld, M., Eldh, C., Sterner,G.	**Inst.:** Department of Education, University of Stockholm - Brevskolan

Title:

Kunskapsbilder i vardagen
Knowledge illustrations in everyday life.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 12 inom forsknings- och utvecklingsprojektet "Vuxenutbildning - Vardagsinlärning", 1980, Brevskolan

Title of project:

Adult Education - Everyday Learning

Key words:

Everyday learning theory, pictures of reality, knowledge

Abstract:

In the first part of the report we develop our theory about learning being a process between the individual and his/her environment, and that knowledge is the product of this. We then test our everyday learning theory against the picture of reality that has developed through a series of interviews, feedback and corrective conversations together with thirty people at "The Company" (see report no. 4). The aim is to test the validity of the theory and also to analyse and explain how different types of knowledge have developed in combination with the participants' environment. Finally we try to draw the pedagogical consequences of our testing and suggest measures that must be taken in order to bring about positive acquisition of knowledge.

Pub. date: January 1980	**Pages:** 113	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Part rep.	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Agneta Wångdahl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

Who are the correspondence students and whatabout their handicap of isolation

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education
University of Lund
Lund 1980
Pedagogical Reports 13
ISSN 0347-8467

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education

Key words: Correspondence education, adult education, face-to-face contact, social isolation, study groups

Abstract: In the first part of this report is given a description of the adult correspondence students regarding some psychological and situational factors, as well as of the reasons why they decide to start an adult education, and why they choose correspondence education as the study form. Information has been drawn from studies made in various countries mainly within the last 15 years.
An attempt is made in one section of the report to describe what correspondence education really is and what it means to study by correspondence as an adult. In another certain problems and questions regarding group studies are treated, asking e.g. of what importance is the group to adult studies? These two sections are together a background for the latter part of the report where the correspondence student´s social study situation and the problem of the "handicap of isolation" are discussed.
As regards the "handicap of isolation" there is first a presentation of data concerning the factual occurrence of this phenomenon. Then the problem is treated from three view-points: how is the correspondence student´s study situation affected by the following characteristics, a. not having direct contact with the tutor; b. not having any contact at all with fellow-students; and c. having a course material which includes the instruction, the contact with the tutor being restricted to written communication.
In the last section of the report conceivable steps to reduce this problem of social isolation are discussed. These steps can be taken, 1. within the limits of correspondence education; 2. with the telephone as a supplement; and 3. with different types of face-to-face contacts as a supplement.

Pub. date: January 1981	**Pages:** 89	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

6

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lillemor Adrianson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Gruppkommunikation via dator: Inledande socialpsykologiska studier på KOM-systemet vid FOA
Rapport 1
Computerized group communication; Social psychological studies of the KOM-system at the Institute of Defence Research. Report 1.

Bibliographic reference:

Försvarets Forskningsanstalt, huvudavdelning 5, Stockholm

FOA rapport C 56023-H9, (M3)

Title of project:
Social Psychological Effects of a Computerized Teleconferencing System - KOM

Key words:

Abstract:

The report is the first of three reports and presents an evaluation of a computerized teleconferencing system, KOM, at the Swedish National Defence of Research (FOA).
Interviews were hold with a group of scientists who also have answered questionnaires. A questionnaire was also distributed to a group of administrators. These questionnaires covered background data, positive and negative effects expected from the KOM-system, information and communication benefits the effects on the work situation and integritety problems. The report include a review of litterature.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 75	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
FOA, Stockholm

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lillemor Adrianson & Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Gruppkommunikation via dator: Inledande socialpsykologiska studier på KOM-systemet vid FOA
Rapport 2
Computerized group communication: Social psychological studies of the KOM-system at the Institute of Defence Research. Report 2.

Bibliographic reference:

Försvarets Forskningsanstalt, huvudavdelning 5, Stockholm.
FOA rapport C 56024-H9, (M3)

Title of project:
Social Psychological Effects of a Computerized Teleconferencing System - KOM

Key words:

Abstract:

The report is the second of three reports in a descriptive study of a computerized teleconferencing system, KOM, at the Swedish National Defence of Research (FOA).
The evaluation study made use of a questionnaire, distributed to 359 users of the KOM-system with different grades of skill as well as a group (n=63) of non-users. A small group of previous users (n=16) were included.
Finally, a group of managers (n=44) on a high level in the organization were interviewed about their work conditions and the effects of the KOM-system on the organization.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 102	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 8

Author: Lillemor Adrianson & Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Gruppkommunikation via dator: Inledande socialpsykologiska studier på KOM-systemet vid FOA, en sammanfattning

Computerized group communication: Social psychological studies of the KOM-system at the Institute of Defence Research: a summary.

Bibliographic reference:

Försvarets Forskningsanstalt, huvudavdelning 5, Stockholm

FOA-rapport C 56025-H9 (M6)

Title of project:

Social Psychological Effects of a Computerized Teleconferencing System - KOM

Key words:

Abstract:

The report summarized two reports that present an evaluation of a computerized teleconferencing system, KOM, at the Swedish National Defence of Research (FOA). The evaluation study made use of different kinds of information. Interviews have been hold with scientists and managers. Questionnaires were distributed to scientists, administrators and KOM-users with different grades of skill. A group of non-users and previous users were also included in the questionnaire study.
The main findings include a high general satisfaction among the skilled users as well as the less skilled. The negative effects of the KOM-system were fewer than were positive effects. A few integrity problems were mentioned but they were not very serious. The positive effects on the work situation, including communication and information, were judged as good.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 19	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

FOA, Stockholm

9

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Claus-Peter Appel, Anna-Christina Blomkvist, Lars-Olof Persson and Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Mood and achievement in a difficult driving task

Bibliographic reference:
Ergonomics, 1980, vol. 23, No.7, 605-612

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Ratings of mood, degree of involvement and probability of success were made before and after two varieties of a difficult driving task on a slippery road. Error scores were also obtained. Involvement and probability of success were related to mood, and error scores were consistently and negatively correlated with mood: subjects who felt more unpleasant, tired, tense and uncertain also made more errors. These trends were confirmed also when rated probability of success was held constant in partial correlation analyses.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Defence REsearch Institute

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 10

Author: Aronsson, Gunnar Barklöf, Klas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm Sweden

Title: Working environment for local transit personnel. Work - health - leisure (Att arbeta inom lokaltrafiken. Arbetsförhållanden - hälsa - fritid.)

Bibliographic reference: Research Unit for Social Psychology of Work, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, Report nr 26, 1981

Title of project: Working environment for local transit personnel

Key words: Work load, working hours, stress, social activity

Abstract: The study was conducted in 6 cities of different size. 1442 randomly selected fulltimebus/train/tram drivers and guard personnel filled in a questionnaire concerning working conditions. The analyses combine the two aspects work load and resources for control. High work load were identified as time pressure, complaints, troublesome passengers, and conflict between keep the time-table and traffic safety and serviceorientation. Resources for control were identified as personal, social and technical. Analysis shows that load and resources relate to exhaustion, back and joint pains, stomach and sleeping trouble and sick leave. With increased work load, health problems increase at every resource level, and lessen at each work load level when resources increase.
Working hours has been related to physical disorder and social effects. Alternating working hours lead to greater difficulties with insomnia and stomach disorders than permanent (split schedules). Discomfort is pronounced after very early and late runs, particularly under heavy load. Alternating working hours result in more problems in the relations with families, relatives and friends and in participation in time-bound activities. Day assignment restrict the opportunities for planning leisure. It is concluded that it is by changing the traffic environment that it will be possible to achieve any radical improvement e.g. by separating bus streets, priority at crossings, and changed time-tables. One finding is that an "extra load" exists with regard to very late or early runs. The recommendation is a reduction in working hours on those runs. Further permanent shifts should be introduced. If day assignment is ever to be used, it should be limited to familiar lines.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 250	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No 77/99)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anna-Christina Blomkvist	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Our need to humanize

Vårt behov av att förmänskliga

Bibliographic reference:

Forskning och **framsteg** 1980, (3), 26-27

Title of project:

Key words:

Automation, attitude to technology

Abstract:

The industrial robot is a current example of organ projection and is compared to humans in everyday conversation, in mass media and in industry. The industrial robot is new and therefore the tendency is to compare cmachines with humans which is most intense at the front-line of automation. The comparisons are mainly assumed to be stimulated by the fact that industrial robots are installed as a direct replacement of the workers. Furthermore, comparisons help to understand the software potentials and the dynamics of the movements performed by the robot are reminiscent of human movement patterns. Machine-human comparisons seem more frequent when technical optimism is greatest. A drawback to the comparisons is that the workers are indirectly abused. It is often stated that robots do not need to eat, go to the toilet or take time off for family matters.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 2	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: A-Ch.Blomkvist, G.Lindgren, O.Östberg	**Inst.:** Högskolan i Luleå

Title:

Ackommodationsmätningar med Laser-Optometer

En delstudie av syntrötthet vid Televerket

Accomodation measurements with a laser optometer. Part of an experiment on visual fatigue at the Swedish Telecommunications services.

Bibliographic reference:

Teknisk Rapport 1980:78 T

Title of project:

Visual accommodation in taxing visual tasks

Key words:

Abstract:

Accommodation measurements with a laser optometer. Part of an experiment on visual fatique at the Swedish Telecommunications Services.

By means of laser optometry accommodation ability of personnel at The Administration of Swedish Telecommunications Services was measured before and after work spells with two different levels of VDU viewing intensity. Data sufficient for calculations were collected from 11 members of the Sales Department and 9 members of the Reference Service. There was no noticeable difference between morning and evening accommodation ability at either work load. According to their own judgements, subjects felt more strain and discomfort when the work load was heavier, but they did not express difficulties in viewing. It cannot be concluded from these results that VDU work has no effect on accommodation ability since in this study too many unctrolled variables affected the experimental design and thus the results.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 22	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Arbetarskyddsfonden.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Brenner, S-O., Tellenback, S. and
Walck, C.

Inst.:
Laboratory for Clinical Stress
Research, Karolinske institute,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Title:
Work, health and well-being for teachers in Swedish comprehensive schools: VI: Structural models of teacher stress in Swedish comprehensive schools.

Bibliographic reference:
Report No. 111 from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Stockholm 1981. ISSN 0303-7185.

Title of project:
Arbete, hälsa och välbefinnande för lärare inom grundskolan samt för lärare inom barnomsorgen.

Key words:
Psychological stress, Comprehensive school teachers, Sweden, Structural models, Stress models, Psycho-social environment, Psychosomatic complaints.

Abstract:

Teacher stress is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which must be studied on several levels simultaneously. A general stress paradigm as presented by Levi (1979) displays the major dimensions of the stress process. In this article Levi's paradigm is adapted to the conditions of teacher stress. The abstract models find empirical support in data analyses performed on the material from a large scale survey of teachers in Swedish comprehensive schools. Latent structural equation models such as PLS and LISREL were applied in the system analysis. The distribution-free PLS method together with the more data-demanding LISREL method provided complementary information about the mechanisms behind teacher stress. System analyses showed that various psycho-social sources of stress are conductive to a general state of experienced stress, which in turn affects the mental and somatic health of the individual. Biographical data of the individuals as well as factors in the societal environment surrounding the school itself influences the stress process only to a limited degree. This is in agreement with international findings. Group comparisons with LISREL of teacher categories and sex groups show that the general stress models are valid irrespective of these subdivisions. It is concluded that the empirical models probably would improve in predictive ability if the community scales could be better differentiated and if certain personality characteristics were included in the analysis.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
April 1981	21	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt Edgren och Dag Levin

Inst.: Psykotekniska institutet
Stockholms universitet

Title: Idrott och Motion, ansträngning och motivation. Del IV. Modeller för utvärdering av motionsvärdet hos olika idrottsaktiviteter. (Exercise and sports, exertion and motivation. Part IV. Models for assessment of the exercise value in different exercise/sports activities.

Bibliographic reference: The Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1980, **Information från PTI, nr 116.**

Title of project:

Key words: exercise, exertion, motivation

Abstract: A theoretical model for assessment of physical training on maximal and submaximal level is presented. The starting point of the model is the subject´s perception of exertion during exercise. The degree of exertion is estimated according to the RPE-scale (Ratings of Perceived Exertion). Two different variants of the model is discussed. They are based on different assumptions about the rating behaviour of individuals. So far, the only available methods of assessment are built on the assumption that training or exercise is pursued on a maximal level, i.e. causes maximal or close to maximal exertion. From an RPE-value, the presented model makes it possible for the everyday exerciser to estimate a) the exercise value, i.e. the demands on oxygen uptake which the exercise creates, b) the exercise intensity, i.e. the intensity at which the exercise is pursued, c) if increased exercise intensity can influence the exercise value and d) if different acitivities lead to different exercise intensities.

An empirical test of the model has been made in a group of 500 individuals who constituted a representative sample of the Swedish population. Comparisons for exercise on a maximal level could be made with existing models based on physiological bases and data for the activities walking, cycling, swimming and running. The exercise values were close to identical regarding the acitivities for which no differences in definition existed. According to the model a comparison between different sports acitivities showe that the higher demands on circulatory capacity the higher the average exercise value and exercise intensity of the investigated group. Continued studies should be carried out in order to enlighten the rating behaviour of individuals for less heavy exercises.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 32	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Sports Research Council and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Erikson, B. I. & Hörberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Eye movements of drivers in urban traffic

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 283, 1980

Title of project:

The search behavior of road-users in urban traffic

Key words:

Abstract:

The present investigation was related to the question of qualitative judgment patterns observed in drivers in urban traffic and the interaction between eye movement patterns and traffic environment. Five drivers were driving a stretch, in both directions, of a four lane and a two lane street in an urban setting. Simultaneously registrations with eye mark recordings (a NAC-camera of corneal reflection type) and registrations of the traffic environment by camera pictures were made. The eye fixations were classified to the type of objects the drivers were looking at. This method had the advantage that it also allowed for registrations of the occurrence of objects in the environment that the drivers were not looking at.

A qualitative judgment of eye movements was facilitated using this registration technique and differences were found mainly to the extent attention was paid to pedestrians. More attention was paid to pedestrians in the two lane street than in the four lane street.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Transport Research Delegation of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author:

Erikson, B. I. & Hörberg, U.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala Sweden

Title:

The influence of speed reducing bumps on the search behavior of roadusers

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 284, 1980

Title of project:

The search behavior of road-users in urban traffic

Key words:

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the influence of speed reducing bumps on the crossing behavior of pedestrians and the search behavior of car drivers.

Headmovements of 1446 pedestrians were recorded with the help of a combined film and video technique before, and six months after, bumps were installed in a crossing. In the crossing, the eyemovements of six car drivers were registered before, and five months after, the bumps were installed. The eyemovements in two control crossings were also registered. The registrations were made with the corneal reflection method (A NAC Eye Mark Recorder).

The results from the pedestrians study indicate that headmovements, walking speed on the crosswalk, tempo changes and curb delay did not change, after that the bumps were installed. The vehicle drivers, on the other hand, paid more attention to the road and less to roadusers in the bump crossing after the bumps were installed. In the control crossings no difference was found between the two registration occasions.

However, the displacement in car drivers attention from roadusers to the road is very small and it is therefore difficult to know the implications for traffic safety.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Transport Research Delegation of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Coping with job stress - a psychobiological approach.

Bibliographic reference:

In B. Gardell & G. Johansson (Eds.), Working Life. A Social Science Contribution to Work Reform. London: Wiley, 1981, pp. 213-233.

Title of project:

Stress in working life

Key words:

Quality of life, Work satisfaction, Health, Physiological stress indices

Abstract:

The present paper considers the quality-of-life concept from the point of view of harmony between fundamental human needs and environmental conditions. It is argued that the knowledge gained by research on man as a social being and biological organism can aid in directing technological applications to suit human needs and abilities. Examples are given from a multidisciplinary research project concerned with the dynamics of stressful person-environment transactions, viewed from psychological and biological perspectives. Emphasis is placed on coping and adaptation in workers exposed to conditions characterized by underload, overload and lack of control. On the basis of empirical results it is argued that a moderately varied flow of stimuli and events, opportunities to engage in psychologically meaningful work and to exercise personal control over situational factors, may be considered key components in the quality-of-life concept.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49).
the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M. and Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O-Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

On the psychophysiological consequences of understimulation and overstimulation.

Bibliographic reference:

In L. Levi (Ed.), Society, Stress and Disease. Vol. IV: Working Life. London: Oxford University Press, 1981. pp. 82-89

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Arousal, Vigilance, Mononoty, Information flow, Inverted-U curve

Abstract:

The report outlines some major problems related to under- and overstimulation in technological societies, emphasis being placed on experimental research relevant to working life. A conceptual framework is provided by activation theory which states that the reticular activating system is responsible for maintaining an optimal arousal level and that the relation between arousal and performance follows an inverted-U curve. Conditions of under- and overstimulation serve as stressors taxing the organism's adaptive resources. Failure to adapt may lead to performance deficits, emotional disturbances, and disease. Reactions to understimulation are illustrated by examples from laboratory experiments with restricted environments and from "vigilance" studies, which permit systematic assessment of factors involved in monotonous work. Reactions to overstimulation are discussed on the basis of data concerning quantitative overload (intensity, duration, and frequency of stimulation) and qualitative overload (complexity, incongruity, and ambiguity of stimulation). The intrapsychic conflict associated with having to choose between equally attractive stimuli is discussed as an example of overload in affluent societies. Throughout the paper emphasis is placed on the role played by cognitive factors in regulating psychophysiological reactions to under- and overstimulation.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

19

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gabrielsson, Alf, Hagerman, B., Berg, C., Ovegård, A. & Änggård, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Clinical assessment of perceived sound quality in hearing aids

Bibliographic reference:
Technical Audiology Reports No. 98 (Karolinska Institutet, KTH, 10044 Stockholm)

Title of project:
Teknisk kunskaps- och metodutveckling: Kvalitetsvalidering, upplevd ljudkvalitet

Key words:
Assessment, sound quality, hearing aids

Abstract:

Twelve patients made sound quality judgments for three hearing aids preliminary chosen to fit their hearing impairment. Ten programs and nine adjective scales were used. The reliability of the patients' judgements was considered as sufficient, but the sensitivity of the scales should be improved in order to make finer discriminations between the hearing aids. Ratings made at home correlated rather well with ratings from the more controlled tests at the clinic.

Pub. date: Sept. 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board for Technical Development

20

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bertil Gardell	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Scandinavian Research on Stress in Working Life.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology. The University of Stockholm.
Supplement Series. Supplement 52.

Title of project:

Work load and Health.

Key words:

Stress, work environment, psycho-social riskfactors, health, job content, piece-rate, worker control, political efficacy.

Abstract:

In the paper an effort is made to summarize pertinent knowledge that has influenced Scandinavian debate, legislation and trade union policies concerning stress at work.

The paper shows that work stress may be problematic in two different ways: First, since there may be a direct relation between certain objective conditions in work, physiological and psychological stress and ill health. Second since certain stress-conditions may create fatigue and/or passivity in the individual and thus make it more difficult for him to actively involve himself in changing those working conditions - including physical and chemical riskfactors - that may be detrimental to his health. This latter aspect is especially relevant for prevention on the systems level.

Pub. date: May, 1981.	**Pages:** 22	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Work Environment Fund

21

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bertil Gardell and Gunn Johansson (Eds)	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Working Life: A Social Science Contribution to Work Reform.

Bibliographic reference:

John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
Chichester and New York, 1981.

Title of project:

Jubileumssymposiet "Symposium on Man and Working Life", commemorating the Centenary of the University of Stockholm.

Key words:

Work, Leisure, Technological society, Working life policy

Abstract:

The book is based on an international conference arranged to celebrate the Centenary of Stockholm University: The book aims at a broad understanding of the conditions of working man in Western societies and the consequences of these conditions for the individual, his health and his social relations. Contributors present research on various topics and their contributions are evaluated and commented upon by leading representatives of Swedish society, including employers, trade unionists and politicians. The book is divided into 5 parts which are structured around the following themes: psychological effects of advanced technology; the time aspect of production systems: the work-leisure relation; social effects of a changing labour market; quality of life in industrial society; and the role of social science for work reform in the areas of work environment and organization and of industrial democracy.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 347	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Project No. 76/165)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hörberg, U. & Erikson, B. I.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Pedestrian behavior at crossings with and without traffic lights

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 282, 1980

Title of project:

The search behavior of road-users in urban traffic

Key words:

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to develop a method to study how the visual search behavior and attention distribution of roadusers depend on factors in the traffic environment. Therefore, the behavior of pedestrians at two crossings was investigated. One crossing had traffic lights while the other one did not. In all other respects the crossings were similar. The behaviors studied were head movements, walking speed, and tempo changes. The validity of head movements as a measure of search activity is discussed. The registrations were made with a combined film and video-technique which yielded a reliable measure of headmovements. Registrations were made of 911 pedestrians. The results indicate that pedestrians at the crossing without traffic lights moved their head more, walked slower and decreased their speed to a higher extent.
The interpretation of these results was that pedestrians at the crossing without traffic lights search more actively for vehicles and hence, walked more carefully. However, it is not proved that this difference in behavior was caused only by the presence or absence of traffic lights in the crossings. Neither was it possible to answer the question of which crossing the pedestrians had the highest objective risk.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Transport Research Delegation of Sweden

23

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychoneuroendocrine correlates of paced and unpaced work.

Bibliographic reference:

In G. Salvendy & M.J. Smith (Eds.), Machine Pacing and Occupational Stress. London: Taylor & Francis, Ltd., 1981.

Title of project:
Psychological work content, mental load, and stress reactions in process control.

Key words:

Machine-paced work, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Effort, Strain.

Abstract:

The paper presents empirical data from a long-term research program on psychosocial work environment, stress, and health. The results indicate that machine-paced as compared to self-paced work may lead to improved performance but at the price of a considerable increase in subjective effort and stress and an increase in urinary output of adrenaline and noradrenaline. Since machine-paced work is often combined with other potentially harmful psychosocial factors like repetitiveness, physical constraint, and underutilization, it is argued that in such cases a restructuring of work is justified for reasons other than the "pure" effects of machine pacing.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

24

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Johansson, G. & Aronsson, G.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Stress reactions in computerized administrative work

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, Suppl. 50.

Title of project:

Stress in working life

Key words:
Computerized administrative work, Visual display units (VDU), Stress, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline

Abstract: The study was conducted at an insurance company using visual display units (VDU) connected by telecommunication to a central computer. 95 white-collar workers filled in a questionnaire concerning psychosocial stressors in connection with work at the VDU. Two subgroups, one with extensive and the other with no work at VDUs (11 and 10 persons, respectively), were also studied during regular work, during break-down of machinery, and in their leisure time. Self-reports on mood and alertness were recorded along with blood pressure, heart rate, and excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline. Results indicate (1) that stress and mental strain occurred in association with delayed response times in the computer system and in association with unpredicted interruptions of system operation, (2) that such a temporary interruption caused an increase of blood pressure and adrenaline excretion in individuals who worked continuously at a VDU, (3) that complaints of stress and strain were reported mainly by individuals with monotonous coding work, while individuals with varied and qualified tasks regarded theri VDU as one of several useful technical aids, (4) that individuals spending the major part of their work day at a VDU displayed a slightly higher level of physiological arousal than a comparable group without contact with the computer system, (5) that this between-group difference in arousal increased during post-work hours, and (6) that a majority of those who worked continuously at a VDU for several hours reported some physical discomfort within 1.5 hours. It is concluded that stress and strain in computerized work may be partly counteracted at the technological and at the organizational level: by reducing the duration and frequency of breakdowns, by reducing response times in the system, and by redistributing unavoidable but monotonous coding work so that jobs involving merely coding are eliminated.

Pub. date: Nov. 1980	**Pages:** 48	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/40)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Johansson, G. & Barklöf, K.	Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Factor structure of self-reported mood and arousal among blue-collar workers

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 562

Title of project:

Psychological work content, mental load, and stress reactions in process control.

Key words:

Arousal, Mood, Factor structure.

Abstract:

Twenty-three blue-collar workers participated in a study that comprised two steps. They first selected, from a list of 122 adjectives, those which they judged to be most appropriate for description of mood and arousal in their work situation. Later they used the 20 most preferred adjectives to provide self-reports on mood and arousal in a school situation at a Trade Union training center as well as in their regular work situation. Principle factor analysis followed by varimax rotation yielded two monopolar factors which were denoted "activation" and "stress". Basically the same structure was obtained on both occasions and scales based on the dimensions differentiated the subjective experience of the work situation from that of the training situation.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
July, 1980	10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 79/132).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lisper, H-O. & Erikson, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Effects of the length of a rest break and food intake on subsidiary reaction-time performance in an 8-hour driving task

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Applied Psychology, 1980, 65, 117-122

Title of project: Fatigue in driving

Key words: Fatigue, driving, rest, nutrition

Abstract:

An attempt to counteract performance decrement in prolonged car driving was undertaken. Eight subjects on four occasions drove for 8 hours, with a rest break after 4 hours. Two rest break factors were considered: food (food/no food) and duration of the break (15 and 60 minutes). During driving, a subsidiary reaction-time (RT) task was used as an indirect measure of driving performance. The results showed that food had a positive effect on RT performance, but there was no difference in performance between a rest break of 15 and 60 minutes. Food resulted in less deterioration in RT performance as a function of time on task, but there was no recovery in RT performance immediately after the rest break.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	6	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lisper, H-O., van Loon, J., & Törnros, J.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Effects of coffeine or diazepam on subsidiary reaction time in a longterm driving task

Bibliographic reference:

Presented at T80, 8th International conference on alcohol, drugs and traffic safety. Stockholm, June 15-19, 1980

Title of project: Fatigue in driving

Key words: Fatigue, drugs, driving

Abstract:

The effects of diazepam (10 mg) or coffeine (100 mg) was compared with placebo. Treatments were administered orally at weekly intervals according to a balanced design and under double-blind conditions. Each time one of the six female subjects drove for three hours on a motorway. Driving performance was estimated by a subsidiary reaction time (RT) task. It was found that the level of RT was significantly higher in the diazepam condition. A ten-minute RT-task before and after driving predicted the effect of diazepam. However, the subjects' own subjective experiences did not predict the deterioration in performance.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg Margareta

Inst.:
Karolinska institutet, Laborator
for Clinical Stress Research, Box
60205, 104 01 STOCKHOLM, 08/335972.

Title:
Arbetsmiljö, hälsa och välbefinnande för lärare inom grundskolan i Norden.
Delrapport 4: Lärarnas hälsa och välbefinnande.

Work environment, health and well-being of teachers in the comprehensive school of the Nordic countries.IV: Health and well-being of the teachers.

Bibliographic reference:
Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Report nr 133, September 1980, ISSN 0303-7185, 45 p.

Title of project:
Arbetsmiljö, hälsa och välbefinnande för lärare inom grundskolan i Norden.
Work environment, health and well-being of teachers in the comprehensive school of the Nordic countries.

Key words:
Nordic countries, stress, teachers, medical symptoms, absenteeism.

Abstract:

This report is the fourth in a series of four reports, that constitutes a Coordination of results from national studies of teachers in the Nordic countries.
The aim of this report is a description of and a comparison between teachers in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden according to such variables as general state of health, sick-leaves, different symptoms, use of medical drugs and number of medical consultations. The aim has also been to get a general measure of stress (stressindex) based on the different medical symptoms that are variables in the study.
The method used is a questionnaire. The results are based on answers from 2881 Danish, 1714 Finnish, 1200 Norwegian and 2421 Swedish teachers.
The results show that the majority of the teachers in all four countries regard their general state of health as good or very good. The teachers also have a low rate of sick-leaves compared to other employees.
Two stressindices were found - one implies mental symptoms and the other psychosomatic symptoms.
The Norwegian teachers seem to be healthier, have a lower rate of sick-leaves and use fewer drugs compared to the other teachers. The Finnish teachers tend to have more medical symptoms than the other teachers. This result however probably reflects the general state of health in the Nordic countries rather than differences in the work conditions of the teachers.

Pub. date: September 1980	**Pages:** 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mills-Orring, R. & Östberg, O.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Human Work Sciences University of Luleå S-951 87 Luleå

Title:

Cabin attendants´ working environment - A questionnaire study

Bibliographic reference:

Technical Report 1980:74T, Högskolan i Luleå, 1980

Title of project:

Cabin Attendants´Working Environment

Key words:

Occupational psychology, cabin attendants, working conditions

Abstract:

In this report the results are presented from a questionnaire survey of the attitudes of cabin attendants to their working environment. The study was carried out for the Scandinavian Airlines System and the Scandinavian Cabin Crew Association as a part of a larger project concerning cabin attendants´ working environment and working conditions. A postal questionnaire was sent out to all 961 stewardesses, stewards and pursers employed by SAS in Sweden at the time of the study. The response rate was estimated to 90 %. Questions concerning the following topics were included in the questionnaire: Background information - General aspects of cabin attendants´ work - Pace of work - Meal breaks - Schedules - Adjustment to time zone changes - Fatigue during and after flights - Fear of flying - Safety and emergency - Hygiene on board - Physical working environment - Interest in working environment issues - Opportunities for development - Group relations - Home and leisure activities - Job satisfaction - Health problems - Absence from work - Menstruation and pregnancy.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 109	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Scandinavian Airlines System

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Norrgren, Flemming	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Assessing Managers´ Beliefs about Participation.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, No. 1, Vol. 6, 1981.

Title of project:

Managers´Beliefs about Participation.

Key words:

Managers, Participation, Beliefs

Abstract:

Through semi-structured interviews, data was collected on how 100 managers in 10 different industries perceive participation. The content of the interviews was rated independently by two raters along three dimensions: beliefs about human nature, cost benefit beliefs and behavioral intentions. The interrater reliability proved to be between .75 - .83 and the distribution of ratings appeared satisfactory.

Positive beliefs and intentions showed to be correlated with two factors, one having to do with attributes of managers (youth, low seniority, high education, high hierarchical position) and the other reflecting involvement with whitecollar union activity (= internalization of union norms). Also it was found that the level of education, job aspirations and participation aspirations of subordinates affected the beliefs held by managers. Finally it was found that beliefs of middle managers seemed to be related to the beliefs held by their peers (social reference group pressure) and superiors, whilst this did not appear to be the case for first line supervisors.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 49	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Norrgren, Flemming & Rubenowitz, Sigvard

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Hur har MBL fungerat under den avtalslösa perioden? En intervjuundersökning vid nio tillverkningsföretag.

(How has the Act on locktermination functioned during the period of non-existent agreements.)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet.

1980 Nummer 5

Title of project:

MEDOM

Key words:

The law on codetermination, effects, collaborative strategies

Abstract:

At nine plants interviews were made with the local unions (LO, SIF, SALF) and managements during the autumn 1979. The purpose of the interviews was to study how one had managed to put the Law on co-determination into practice during the period 1977-1979, and how it had influenced the Co-determination at each plant. According to the interviews it was found that the Law on Co-determination had not brought about any considerable change as to routines and forms for Co-determination and joint consultation. As to the effect of the Law on Co-determination on the diffusion of information there is an improvement at three of the plants, at five plants there is no improvement on the information spread worth mentioning and at one plant the majority of the interviews felt that the diffusion of information had become slightly worse. The decision-making speed had decreased according to both union representatives and managers; but only in two cases as much as to cause problems. On the question which strategy, that was predominant in meetings between management and union, joint consultation or confrontation, the majority of both parties mentioned joint consultation. On the question if the interviews was of the opinion that the Law had resulted in increased, direct participation for the worker in his daily job most interviews answered no. As a consequence of the difficulties for the Law on Co-determination to become generally known and accepted there is wide-spread pessimism among the interviews concerning a possible Co-determination agreement.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 11	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ Research report.....

Research supported by: Arbetarskyddsfonden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Olsson Vikström, Alice, Olivegård Landén, Rigmor, Zamore de Alencar, Kristina	**Inst.:** The Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Karolinska Institutet

Title:

Ordningspoliser i Stockholm. Delrapport I:4 Privatlivet.

Patrolling policemen in Stockholm. Report I:4 The private life.

Bibliographic reference:
Report nr 144 from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, May 1981, ISSN 0303-7185.

Title of project:
Tvärvetenskaplig undersökning av arbetsmiljö- och arbetstidsproblem i polisyrket.

Key words:
Shiftwork, social relations, family relations, social activity, psychosocial environment.

Abstract:

A sample of 747 patrolling policemen in Stockholm has been submitted to a sociomedical questionnaire investigation concerning shift work, psychosocial environment, job stress and health. In this report results are given on items concerning the private life: the effects of the working-hours on social relations, on lesure time activities and on the possibilities to utilize the public service. Attitude to the influence of different decision makers (e.g. politicians), authorities (e.g. courts, mass media) and close caring persons (e.g. family, friends) on the private life. The results are presented in form of percentual frequencies, a) for the total sample, b) for each sex and c) for each district in Stockholm.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Anita Rissler
Anita Elgerot

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm Sweden

Title: Accommodation to work in open space office. Impact of work content on psychophysiological coping reactions. (Omställning till arbete i kontorslandskap. Betydelsen av arbetets art för psykofysiologiska anpassningsreaktioner.)

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, Rapporter, 1980, No 33.

Title of project:
Multidisciplinary studies of stress in working life

Key words:
Open space office, sources of disturbance, work content, coping reactions, behavioral control, overstimulation, type A-behavior pattern, adrenaline excretion

Abstract: Accomodation to work in open space office was studied in three groups of insurance employees who had different work tasks. Difficulties of adjustment were clearly traceable to type of work content and were related to different coping reactions. Employees with routine and service tasks were physiologically mobilized during the months immediately after change of work environment but their difficulties of adaptation were temporary. A group of assessors and lawyers with complex problem-solving tasks had considerable problems of adjusting to the open space. They were troubled much more than the other groups by auditory and visual disturbances that interfered with efficient work completion. The new demand to allocate mental effort not only to the work task but also to the screening out of irrelevant physical and social stimulation in the environment implied a higher mental load than before. The latter group coped by maintaining a high physiological activation level at the cost of qualitative and quantitative performance deterioration. They also expressed more psychological and physical disturbances after a day´s work than the other groups. These symptoms were not alleviated even after 15 months ofwork in the open space office. The results were interpreted in terms of lacking control of environment disturbances. Increased external stimulation added to the cognitive load intrinsic in the work tasks might give rise to symptoms of overstimulation, which was suggested by the type of complaints. In addition to the role of work content for adjustment success, influence of individual differences in attitudes and behavior patterns (type A) were discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	47	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

34

Author: Rubenowitz, Sigvard	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Frånvaro, orsaker och åtgärder

(Absenteeism, Causes and Action)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

1981 Nummer 1

Title of project:

Absenteeism, job satisfaction, work design

Key words:

Absenteeism, job satisfaction, work design

Abstract:

The project aims at describing factors, that have a bearing and covaries with absenteeism, and takes this as a point of departure for action in order to reduce absenteeism. In a metal workshop, in a state service agency and a hospital the same procedure was applied. To get basic information, interviews were done on attitudes towards the job, attitudes on absenteeism, trust in changes etc. With the results of the interviews as starting point, group discussions were carried out in order to get the employees involved in proposing changes, aimed at reduce the absenteeism to an "optimal" level.

After implementation of certain parts of the proposals, a follow-up the absenteeism records was made, and spin-off effects of the interventions were also registered. The results were on the whole positive, although many obstacles appeared.

The studies contribute to our knowledge on the possibilities to reduce absenteeism through an action type of approach, engaging the employees concerned.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 112	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report....

Research supported by:

35

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rubenowitz, Sigvard	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title: Metodutveckling för kartläggning av psyko-sociala faktorer att beakta i samband med den regionala utvecklingsplaneringen.

(Methodological development of scales for measuring welfare and life satisfaction - well-being - in connection with regional developments)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet
1980 Nummer 3

Title of project:

Välfärd och välbefinnande

Key words:

Welfare, well-being, life satisfaction, quality of life

Abstract:
By the concept of welfare is meant the opportunities that is offered by available material, resources and the physical environment.
By the concept of life satisfaction, well-being, is meant the degree to which the individual feel that his psychological and social needs are satisfied.

Implicitely in our developmental policy often lies an asumption of a linear regression between welfare and well-being. Does this hold true? If not, under which conditions does increased welfare really cause increased well-being?

In order to analyse relationship of this kind it is needed measuring devices for the two concepts. As to welfare, the following areas are mapped: Objective data on the house/flat, the housing area, communication, access to medical care, eating habits, recreational conditions, net income, time at disposal for spare time activities and working conditions. As to well-being the following areas are mapped: Personal harmony (self-confidence, freedom from anxiety, psychosomatic health, trust in the future), social contacts (close relations with a few intimates, a positive network of contacts, neighlourliness) and satisfaction with the external life conditions (satisfaction with the economy, the house/flat, the housing area etc.). The relationship proved, as was hypothsized, to be non-linear.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 34	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report.....

Research supported by:

36

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjöberg, H.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Physical fitness and mental performance during and after work.

Bibliographic reference:

Ergonomics, 1980, 23, 977-985.

Title of project:

Physical work, arousal and mental performance

Key words:

Physical work, Aftereffects, Activation, Information load

Abstract:

Two groups of subjects who differed in physical fitness (24 well-trained and 24 less well-trained male students) participated in an experiment concerned with mental performance during and after physical work. The physical work was matched between the groups in terms of the percentage of maximal work capacity Three mental tasks were used: Task 1 involved high information load, placing great demands on continuous concentration and switching of attention as well as on short-term memory; Task 2 involved paired associate learning with recall following short and long retention delays; Task 3 was a multiplication task with great demands on concentration and on short-term memory. Tasks 1 and 2 were performed during the four different work-load conditions and Task 3 after the physical work. As expected, heart rate during physical work was about the same in both groups. No intergroup difference was found in mental performance during physical work. However, recovery rate in terms of heart rate was faster, and mental performance after physical work was significantly better in the fit group than in the unfit group. The results indicate that, even though physical work loads were matched between the groups to make subjective effort equal, the fit subjects were more able to resist the negative after-effects of physical effort.

Pub. date: 1980.	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Sports Research

37

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Title:

The Risks of Risk Analysis

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica 45 (1980) 301-321
North-Holland Publishing Company

Title of project:

Key words:

Decision making, risk-taking, Technology

Abstract:

Widespread public concern about risks of technology have made it necessary to develop rational means for measuring risks and to suggest procedures for rational decision making concerning risky technology. Such methods of risk analysis can contribute significantly to improve decision making but there are also several methodological problems. Risk analysis is always uncertain and particularly the overall level of risk of a technology is difficult to determine. When results from risk analysis are used in debate and decision making there is a tendency for different camps to twist and distort information yielded by risk analysis. Extreme elitistic or egalitarian viewpoints tend to be developed, and risk analysis must be used with extreme caution if it is not to contribute further to widespread suspiciousness about the honesty and competence of scientific experts.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Committee for Future Oriented Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sjödén, P-O

Inst.:
Department of Applied Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Psychological influence on food habits

Vårt val av föda styrs av många psykologiska faktorer

Bibliographic reference:
Vår Näring, 1980, 15 (4), 14-16

Title of project:
Biological and cognitive aspects of learning

Key words:
Food Habits, neophobia, aversion learning, preference learning

Abstract:

Food habits are strongly influenced by psychological factors. This influence pertains to the development of food habits as well as to their maintenance. In order to change food habits, an assessment of psychological determinants must be made, and their influence must be altered. The present article reviews the psychological bases of food habits. In particular, the role of individual learning and cultural factors is stressed. Among such factors, food neophbia and neophilia, preference and aversion learning, and individual learning codified into cultural practices, are especially prominent.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 3	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

39

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leif Strand	**Inst.:** The Department of Educational Res. Stockholm Institute of Education Box 34103 100 26 STOCKHOLM

Title:

Autogenic training with weightlifters

Autogen träning med tyngdlyftare

Bibliographic reference:

Strand, L. (1981). Autogen träning med tyngdlyftare. Rapport 5. Institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm.

Title of project:

Psykologisk träning i samband med fysisk aktivitet och idrott

Key words:

Psychological training, autogenic training, compliance to training, physical and psychological recovery, weightlifters

Abstract: Two active weightlifters have trained and applied a form of autogenic training during nine months. The motive for both lifters to try a psychological training program was resultstagnancy, concentration problems at competitions and lack of training motivation.

The study was divided into two periods, one learning period of three months and one follow-up period of six months. During the learning period a physiological method study was undertaken, in which blood lactate concentration was studied after a maximum arm and leg exercise.

The lifter's reactions to the autogenic training were studied as regards to calm, heavy, warm and suggestion by means of a 5-point scale. The lifters react differently to the learning of the four elements, which illustrates the importance that reactions from autogenic training are carefully explained and worked out. Regular supervision is considered an important factor.

The performance of the lifters has been followed throughout the nine-month period. After half a year we have obtained results. For one of the lifters there is a very favourable performance development. Another important result from the study is that autogenic training is not only interesting for competition but for improving training conditions as well.

The findings regarding blood lactate concentration indicated that it was reduced concurrently with normal rest but was observed at a lower level for autogenic training. However, no general conclusions can be drawn from only two persons. Method development in order to indicate sport-physiological effects from autogenic training is, in other words, a matter of great importance.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 35	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

40

Author:
Tellenback, S., Brenner, S-O. and
Löfgren, H.

Inst.:
Laboratory for Clinical Stress
Research, Karolinska institute,
Stockholm Sweden.

Title:

Work, health and well-being for teachers in Swedish comprehensive schools: VIII: Teacher stress: A structural - comparative analysis.

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 136b from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Stockholm, 1981.
ISSN 0303-7185.

Title of project:
Arbete, hälsa och välbefinnande för lärare inom grundskolan samt för lärare inom barnomsorgen.

Key words: Psychological stress, Comprehensive school teachers, Sweden, National sample, Metropolitan sample, Latent structural equation models, Stress models, Structural invariance across populations, Psycho-social environment, Psychosomatic complaints.

Abstract: General stress paradigms are introduced as a basis for system modelling on empirical data from survey research on teachers in Swedish comprehensive schools. Empirical models are tested on a Swedish National sample, a Swedish Metropolitan sample, and a sample from Malmö, the third largest city of Sweden. The main emphasis is on structural invariance across the above populations. It is found that the models are - in principle - structurally invariant across the different samples. One exception is that stress sources tend to connect more directly to stress reactions in the big city populations. The main tools of analysis are latent structural equation models such as Partial Least Squares (PLS) and Linear Structural Relations (LISREL). PLS gives an optimal solution in terms of predictive ability whereas LISREL produces maximum likelihood estimates based on a good fit between model and data. LISREL is based on interval scale measurement, linearity, and a multivariate normal distribution. PLS, on the other hand, can treat ordinal level data and it is distribution free. In the context of survey data with imprecise measurement the two methods, therefore, also complement one another in terms of restrictions on the data input matrix. The analyses show that the LISREL programme can handle also input data based on ordinal level measurements. In addition, it enables the analyst to make group comparisons with simultaneous solutions of the estimated parameters. This makes the programme very useful when studying structural invariance across populations. In general, the abstract stress paradigms are confirmed. One exception is that it was not possible to find good solutions when feed-back relations were specified. This may be due to the fact that the time dimension was not captured by the survey data. Longitudinal data of the stress process are therefore called for in order to further substantiate the general stress paradigms.

Pub. date: April 1981	Pages: 28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gunilla Torell

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
What do children observe in their outdoor environment?

Vad uppmärksammar barnen i sin miljö?

Bibliographic reference:
AT, Arkitekttidningen, no.11, 1980, 14 - 16 Stockholm
Förskoletidningen no 2, 1981. årgång 6, 23 - 27. Stockholm

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive maps, children's environment, playarea, children's activities, environment psychology.

Abstract:

The aim of the studies reported is to relate children's activities in their neighbourhood at their knowledge of their outdoor environment and what they observe.

The results indicate that children, to a great extent, are depending upon their activities when creating an image of their surroundings as well as when later on describing them. Of all places where the children said they used to play, 84% were identified on their maps. The image children develop of an unfamiliar environment is depending on the children's interests and what happened during their exposure to the environment.

Pub. date: 1980, 1981	Pages: 3, 5.	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunilla Torell & Pia Björklid - Chu.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Scandinavian Report

Bibliographic reference:
Childhood City Newsletter, 1980, nr. 19. New York
Center for Human Graduate School of the City University of New York

Title of project:

Key words:
Children's environment, environmental psychology, play area.

Abstract:

The Newsletter is an overview of ongoing Child-Environment research in Sweden.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Wentzel, A.K., Svenson, O. et al.	**Inst.:** Psychological Department University of Stockholm

Title:
Hur sårbart är Sverige? /How vulnerable is Sweden?/

Bibliographic reference:
Stockholm: Liber, 1980 (ISBN 91-38-05595-3)

Title of project:
The vulnerable society

Key words:
Society, future study, decision making.

Abstract:

The book reports a future study of Sweden and is based on contributions by a number of different authors. It treats present and future threats and corresponding vulnerabilities of social, psychological, ecological, food producing and technological sectors. A longer summary is available in English /The vulnerable society. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe seminar UNEP/ECE Regional Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Lifestyles Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) 3-8 December 1979.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 190	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Secretariat for future studies (main grant) / The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (minor support).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kristina Zamore de Alencar, Rigmor Olivegård Landén & Alice Olsson Vikström	**Inst.:** Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Karolinska institute

Title:

Ordningspoliser i Stockholm
Delrapport I:1 Introduktion till undersökningen samt social bakgrund och tjänstgöringsförhållanden
Patrolling policemen in Stockholm. Report I:1 Introduction to the investigation, social background and work background

Bibliographic reference:

Report no 141 from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, May 1981.
Address: Box 60205, S-104 01 STOCKHOLM
ISSN 0303-7185

Title of project:

Tvärvetenskaplig undersökning av arbetsmiljö- och arbetstidsproblem i polisyrket

Key words:

Research methodology and statistics, questionnaire construction, working conditions

Abstract:

A sample of 747 patrolling policemen in Stockholm has been submitted to a sociomedical questionnaire investigation concerning shift work, psychosocial work environment, job stress factors and health. The report gives a methodological and statistical introduction to the investigation. Furthermore the results from the social background (age, sex, family situation etc) and work background (rank, number of years in the police profession, type of shift work, frequency of extra work, frequency of night work etc) are given. The results are presented in form of percentual frequencies, a) for the total sample, b) for each sex and c) for each district in Stockholm.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 60	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Arbetarskyddsfonden / Swedish Work Environment Fund

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kristina Zamore de Alencar, Rigmor Olivegård Landén & Alice Olsson Vikström	**Inst.:** Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Karolinska institute

Title:
Ordningspoliser i Stockholm. Delrapport I:2 Skiftarbetet

Patrolling policemen in Stockholm. Report I:2 The shift work

Bibliographic reference:
Report no 142 from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, May 1981.
Address: Box 60205, S-104 01 STOCKHOLM
ISSN 0303-7185

Title of project:
Tvärvetenskaplig undersökning av arbetsmiljö- och arbetstidsproblem i polisyrket

Key words:
Shift work, occupational health, eating behavior, sleep

Abstract:

A sample of 747 patrolling policemen in Stockholm has been submitted to a sociomedical questionnaire investigation concerning shift work, psychosocial work environment, job stress factors and health. Results are given on items concerning physical/psychical problems in connection with the shift work (e.g. sleep disorders, stomach symptoms etc), attitude to the present shift schedule, suggested changes of the shift schedule, sleep habits during work days and leisure days, eating habits related to every shift and coffee/tea consumption during day work and night work. The results are presented in form of percentual frequencies, a) for the total sample, b) for each sex and c) for each district in Stockholm.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Arbetarskyddsfonden / Swedish Work Environment Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Kristina Zamore de Alencar, Rigmor Olivegård Landén & Alice Olsson Vikström	Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, Karolinska institute

Title:

Ordningspoliser i Stockholm. Delrapport I:3 Upplevelse av arbetssituationen

Patrolling policemen in Stockholm. Report I:3 The psychosocial work situation

Bibliographic reference:

Report no 143 from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research, May 1981.
Address: Box 60205, S-104 01 STOCKHOLM
ISSN 0303-7185

Title of project:

Tvärvetenskaplig undersökning av arbetsmiljö- och arbetstidsproblem i polisyrket

Key words:

Job satisfaction, job attitudes, psychosocial stressors, working conditions

Abstract:

A sample of 747 patrolling policemen in Stockholm has been submitted to a sociomedical questionnaire investigation concerning shift work, psychosocial work environment, job stress factors and health. Results are given on items concerning the psychosocial work environment: psychic strain in the daily work, job stress factors, several aspects of job satisfaction, and attitude to the influence of different decision makers (e.g. politicians), authorities (e.g. courts, social welfare offices) and peer groups on the police work. The results are presented in form of percentual frequencies, a) for the total sample, b) for each sex and c) for each district in Stockholm.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
May 1981	55	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Arbetarskyddsfonden / Swedish Work Environment Fund

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Östberg, O. & Mills-Orring, R.

Inst.:

Dept. of Human Work Sciences
University of Luleå
S-951 87 Luleå

Title:

Kabinpersonalens arbetsmiljö

Cabin attendants´ working environment

Bibliographic reference:

Teknisk Rapport 1980:73T, Högskolan i Luleå, 1980

Title of project:

Cabin Attendants´ Working Environment

Key words:

Occupational psychology, cabin attendants, working conditions

Abstract: This study concerns the working environment of cabin attendants employed by SAS. In 1979, when the study was carried out, the personnel group consisted of approximately 170 pursers, 170 stewards and 650 stewardesses (of whom only 3 had reached the age of 40). By means of interviews and a questionnaire distributed to all members of the target group, information about general and specific aspects of cabin attendants´work has been collected. Additionally, measurements have been made of various physical factors in the cabin environment, and laboratory measurements of work load in the handling of service equipment have been carried out. Background information has been obtained by means of interviews with a number of key persons within the SAS administration, and an extensive literature study. The results show that employment as a cabin attendant offers many benefits, which cabin personnel readily appreciate. Nevertheless the work is so physically, mentally and socially demanding that the price paid for these benefits must be regarded as inflated. It is important to improve opportunities for worker participation in decision-making concerning working environment issues and to change the personnel group´s present status as "freely oscillating work force molecules". Direct environmental improvements are necessary for e.g. quality of cabin air, design of equipment, standard of hygiene on board and opportunities to take meal breaks and work pauses. It is extremely important for future working environment activities that The National Occupational Safety and Health Administration (ASV) and The National Board of Civil Aviation (LFV) show willingness to take the responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Swedish Work Environment Act for cabin attendants.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 98	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Erland Hjelmquist	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

DISCOURSE PROCESSES IN DYADIC COMMUNICATION

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Pragmatics, 5, 1981.

Title of project:

Key words:

Discourse, communication, thought and language

Abstract:

This article reviews and discusses the behavioral sciences' principal approaches to the production and understanding of discourse, especially that of spoken discourse.

Within psychology, models for discourse processes have been mainly developed by memory researchers. Furthermore, empirical research has focused on written text, even though the models sometimes are claimed to be relevant for spoken discourse as well. This claim is misleading; in particular, it runs the risk of contributing to a neglect of the characteristics of spoken discourse.

Nearly the opposite approach is represented by the ethnomethodological study of conversation within sociology. Here we find extreme attention to the data itself (consisting mostly of transcriptions of taped conversations). The implicit purpose is to explain the flow of conversations in terms of structural relations between utterances while the intentional aspects of spoken discourse are ignored. This has been shown to create serious descriptional and explanatory problems.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Erland Hjelmquist	**Inst.:** Department of psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Planning and execution of discourse in conversations

Bibliographic reference:

Paper read at the XXII International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, July 6 - 12, 1980. XXIInd International Congress of Psychology, Abstract Guide, Vol, 1, Leipzig, 1980.

Title of project:

Key words:
Thought and language, communications, psycholinguistics

Abstract:

Relationships between subjects' plans for conversations and subsequent actual conversations were investigated in ten dyads. It was found that the subjects in the actual conversations used less than half of the ideas written down in the plans. However, there was a clear positive relationship betwen the number of ideas in a plan and the number of ideas taken from this plan to be found in the conversations. A vast majority of the plans were in the form of clauses, complete or reduced, whereas a few were in the form of isolated words. The results suggested that those planned ideas that were in the form of clauses were used to a greater extent during the conversations than was the case for the ideas planned as isolated words. The variability in the subjects' tendency to use ideas from the plans could not be explained by variability in verbal productivity measured as the number of words used during the conversations. Nor was there any relationship between verbal productivity and the number of ideas in the plans. The results points to some of the characteristics of conversations as a joint cognitive and social enterprise. It was thus found that significantly more of the ideas that were planned and also expressed during the conversations, were expressed in the first half of them, indicating a possible memory effect and/or an effect of the cooperative nature of conversations.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Erland Hjelmquist

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Some observations of how people plan and execute dialogues

Bibliographic reference:
Proceedings of the Workshop on Models of Dialogue: Theory and application, January 15-16, 1981. Ed. by Uwe Hein & Sture Hägglund. Linköping: Software Systems Research Center, Linköping university 1981. pp. 69-76.
ISBN 91-7372-464-5

Title of project:

Key words:
Dialogue systems, communication, thought and language

Abstract:
In this paper some concepts currently used in the study of natural conversations are discussed and related to psychological experimental studies. It was found that the concept of goal is crucial, both within artificial intelligence and within experimental studies of conversations. However, it was argued that from a psychological point of view, several distrinctions must be made such as between goals that are attended to and those that are not, since this implies different kinds and possibilities for checking when a goal has been achieved. In general, it was proposed that the psychological processes involved in goal checking activities makes it difficult to maintain that all goals actually are checked in the same way or cheked at all. Related to the problem of how goals are checked is the question about the predictability of conversations. Current proposals implying use of acceptability judgements in analogy to methods frequently used in lingustics were questioned. In connection with this, the cooperative nature of conversation was discussed and it was argued that a wekaer concept of cooperation than the one proposed by Grice (1975) is needed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Erland Hjelmquist & Åke Gidlund	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Planned Ideas and Actually Expressed Ideas in Conversations

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No.8

Title of project:

Key words:

Conversation, psycholinguistics, planning

Abstract:

This study focused on some aspects of how ideas planned in advance, and later to be used in a dialogue context actually were expressed. The transformation from planned ideas to actually expresse utterances was called the context fuatization process. The results indicated that the contextualization process works on many different levels at the same time. The results thus suggested that whereas the ideas often were in the form of concept - like units, the conversation tended to turn them into statements or questions. Other findings were that modality marking (certain, uncertain etc.) were rather infrequent, both in the plans and the actual utterances, and of different character. Furthermore, the content of the planned ideas tended to be more specified in the actual conversation. It was concluded that the methodology used was fruitful to elucidate some problems concerning the relationship between thought and language.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Edith Mägiste	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of STockholm

Title:
Arithmetical calculations in monolinguals and bilinguals

Bibliographic reference:
Psychological Research, 1980, 42, (4), 363-373.

Title of project:
Minnesfunktioner hos tvåspråkiga
Memory functions in bilinguals

Key words:
Bilingualism, arithmetical calculations

Abstract:

A series of 240 arithmetical problems requiring one, two, or three operations of the same kind were presented to 32 German-Swedish bilingual and 14 German dominant subjects in the age range 14-19 years. The results provide evidence that language has an important effect on arithmetical performance, affecting latencies and error rates. Generally the bilingual subjects needed more time to perform the tasks and made more errors than the monolingual subjects. The results are tentatively explained by retrieval interference and decay of memory trace and support an interdependence hypothesis of bilingual organization in memory.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Edith Mägiste	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Memory for numbers in monolinguals and bilinguals

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1980, 46, (1), 63-68.

Title of project: Minnesfunktioner hos tvåspråkiga
Memory functions in bilinguals

Key words:
Bilingualism
short-term and long-term memory, numbers

Abstract:

Forty-six subjects were assigned to two groups according to a reaction time technique: one monolingual group of 14 subjects with German as the dominant language and 32 German-Swedish bilingual subjects balanced in skills. The subjects were given both short-term and long-term memory tasks on numbers presented aurally and visually. The results provide evidence that two language systems actively used in daily communication affect both speed and memory span for digits: when compared with monolingual subjects balanced bilinguals read more slowly and showed a higher error rate in the recall of two-digit numbers. The results support a hypothesis of interdependent bilingual storage.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Central Board of Administration, Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Edith Mägiste	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Tvåspråkighet och huvudräkning
Bilingualism and mental arithmetic

Bibliographic reference:

Invandrare och Minoriteter. Tidskrift för kultur, politik, forskning och debatt. Scandinavian Migration and Ethnic Minority Review, 1980, 4, 34-37.

Title of project:
Minnesfunktioner hos tvåspråkiga
Memory functions in bilinguals

Key words: Bilingualism, arithmetical operations

Abstract:

A series of 240 arithmetical problems requiring one, two or three operations of the same kind were presented to 32 German-Swedish bilingual and 14 German monolingual subjects in the age range 14-19 years. The results provide evidence that language has an important effect on arithmetical performance affecting latencies, error rates and the perception of difficulty. Generally the bilingual subjects needed more time to perform the tasks and made more errors than the monolingual subjects. The subjects varied considerably in language strategies when solving the problems. Those bilinguals who used two languages simultaneously in their calculations perceived most difficulties and accounted for most of the group differences.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 4	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Central Board of Administration, Stockholm

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lindell, Ebbe

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Six reports on free writing: A summary of the FRIS project.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Didakometry, No 61
ISSN 0046-0230

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Free writing, children's language, essay grading, linguistic analysis, social differences; intermediate stage of Swedish comprehensive school

Abstract: The report describes the work of the FRIS projects. FRIS is an abbreviation of the Swedish title, which in English is "Free writing at school". Within the project 191 pupils from different socio-economic areas are followed during the three years of the intermediate stage of Swedish comprehensive school. The main results may be summarized in the following points: - A significant linguistic development has taken place between grades 4 and 6. This is valid above all for productivity, while small or no differences are found for language usage. - When expert ratings are taken as criteria, prediction from language facts rests above all on measures of productivity. - Ratings can be predicted by a few simple facts from the essays. These are: the number of different words, of unusual words, of punctuation marks and word length. - It is possible to describe the children's language by the aid of factor analysis. - Sex differences exist and tend to increase during the intermediate stage. Girls have higher productivity than boys but no differences exist for usage. - Differences between social groups exist in grade 4 but almost disappear in grade 6. - Comparisons between adult and child language confirm the findings from age development and rating prediction: vocabulary is important.

Pub. date: October 1980	**Pages:** 57	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars Ryhammar, Gösta Berglund

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Trafikundervisning på grundskolans högstadium: Problem och förutsättningar / Traffic Safety Instruction at the Upper Level of the Compulsory School: Problems and Conditions.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 23. Uppsala 1981.

ISBN 91-85250-53-8, ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:
Children and Traffic Safety Instruction.

Key words:
Child, school, safety, traffic, education.

Abstract: This is the report of a study conducted within the second phase of a research project "Children and Traffic Safety Instruction". The project's first phase dealt with traffic safety instruction for lower and intermediate levels of the compulsory school. The long-term aim of the second phase is to investigate (1) the conditions for, (2) the implementation of and (3) the consequences/effects of traffic safety instruction within the upper level of the compulsory school. Section I of this report highlights what syllabuses, specially commissioned investigations and research reveal about traffic safety instruction within the upper level of the compulsory school. An explanation of the preliminary assumptions about traffic safety instruction which underly the current research project are also included in this first section. In particular, the researchers differentiate between theoretical and practical knowledge about traffic safety. A description of the particular problems for research and subsequently the continued aim of the project is also included within this section.
Section II documents a case study conducted within a school district in an average size county in the middle of Sweden. By means of questionnaires sent to pupils, parents, teachers and school administrators as well as interviews conducted with school administrators, the researchers were able to explore possible conditions and obstacles related to traffic safety instruction within the upper level of the compulsory school. The experimental data was subjected to further qualitative analysis in order to discern which were the most significant of the prevailing conditions and obstacles.

Pub. date: February 1980	**Pages:** 87	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Child Welfare Organization.

COUNTRIES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Holger Daun	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Contradiction and Correspondence in Education
Cases from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm, Report. No. 48. 1980.

Title of project:

Utbildning och samhälle i Senegal och Guinea-Bissau. Education and society in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau

Key words:

Informal education, socialization, contradiction, correspondence.

Abstract:

A study of the relationships between the Western type of education, the original, indigenous education and islamic education. Case studies are made in two villages in Senegal and two villages in Guinea-Bissau. The relationships are studied in terms of correspondence and contradiction, conflict and consensus. The project is a pilot project and the results are preliminary. Methods: Interviews and observation.

Pub. date: Dec. -80	**Pages:** 132	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Prelimin.	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

S.A.R.E.C. and Scandinavian Institute for African Studies

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Thord Erasmie

Inst.:

Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:

Basic Needs and Education in Portugal

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping University. Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1981.
The Portugal Project Document No. XIII. Report LiU-PEK-R-66, 1981
ISBN 91-7372-442-4
ISSN 0348-4785

Title of project:

The Portugal Project

Key words:

Basic Needs, Education, Community Development

Abstract: The concept of basic needs involves some fundamental necessities like food, housing and health. According to ILO's definition of basic needs, the author gives analyses of six factors, which are assumed to influence the development in general. The report aims at giving specific information about different needs in the districts of Portugal. The author advocates a development programme based on integrated teams consisting of specialists for housing, health, infrastructure, production and education.

Pub. date: April, 1981	**Pages:** 61	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kann, Ulla	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm, S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:
Career Development in a Changing Society: The Case of Botswana

Bibliographic reference:
Studies in Comparative and International Education No.4
Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm
ISSN 0348-9523
ISBN 91-85996-03-7

Title of project:
See title above.

Key words:
Career development, longitudinal research, educational achievement, secondary school, developing nation, Botswana

Abstract: An interdisciplinary, longitudinal study of career development was carried out among secondary school students in Botswana. Data covering the period 1974 to 1979 were collected on a sample of 339 students from their last year in junior secondary school until two and a half years after they left senior secondary school. Various kinds of data were used, including information from questionnaires, achievement and ability tests, examinations, and national aggregate information from published sources.

The study is divided into three parts. Part I includes a review of relevant theories in economics, sociology and psychology, a discussion of the basic model used in the study, and a description of the sample. Part II includes a description of the changing social, political and economic context in which the study takes place. Part III includes findings concerning the influence of societal, group, and individual factors on educational achievement and career development.

It was found that students have poor occupational knowledge, especially concerning the modern sector. It was also found that the single most important determinanct of career development in Botswana is educational achievement.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	239	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) and the University of Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Jan-Ingvar Löfstedt

Inst.:

Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Chinese Educational Policy - Changes and Contradictions 1949-79

Bibliographic reference:

Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm/Humanities Press N.J., USA;
Institutionen för internationell pedagogik, Stockholms universitet;
Stockholm, 1980; ISBN 91-22-00420-3 hft.

Title of project:

Chinese education in a total, dynamic perspective

Key words:

Marxist education, Chinese education, Socialist development, comparative education, Soviet education

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine educational policy in the People's Republic of China over a 30 year period. Educational policy-making is seen as a dynamic process related to (1) the general socio-economic context, (2) Marxist educational theory, (3) the Chinese development strategy, and (4) Soviet experiences.

The methodological and analytical framework is dialectical-chronological-historical, comparative and interdisciplinary. Educational changes are identified at the levels of policy, theory and implementation, and then related to (1) political and economic development, and (2) various types of contradictions.

By a chronological arrangement of educational changes the study shows that educational policy has fluctuated over the years in a pattern characterized by both antithesis and synthesis. The fluctuations are discussed in terms of conflicts at the top policy-making level.

Using a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators of educational and economic development the study also shows that China has displayed a high commitment to educational expansion considering available resources.

This is further illustrated by a comparison with corresponding developments in the Soviet Union and Taiwan.

Despite some success in many fields of education, China still faces several problems. There is a slight primary non-schooling gap; nearly one-third of the adult population (mainly in agriculture) is illiterate; the secondary vocational (technical) and tertiary sectors are urgently in need of rapid expansion; and, generally speaking, the educational system is not properly geared to the needs of full-scale industrialization. At the same time, the Chinese case offers insight into a highly dynamic and, in some respects, path breaking system of education worthy of careful evaluation.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	203	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

CURRICULUM

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sixten Marklund

Inst.:

Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

The Curriculum for 13-16-year-olds in Sweden: a review of changes, 1950-1980

Bibliographic reference:

Compare, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1980, pp 160-177

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

Educational change, curriculum, time-table, differentiation, lower-secondary school

Abstract:

The change during a 30 year period of the curriculum for students 13-16 years old is analysed as a part of the change of the school system at large, its turnover from a system of parallel schools to a unitary school system; selection of students has been replaced by the single student's election of subjects, compulsory schooling has been extended to 16 and the organizational diversification of students into different routes of study has been delayed. The time-table and its specification for single school subjects in grades 7-9 (lower-secondary) is followed from 1951 to 1979. The change mechanisms during this period are found rather stable and conceivable until the very last years. Why, it is asked, did the role of the National Board of Education as responsible for the follow-up and evaluation of the curriculum change during the last year? The answer, it is said, might be found in the changed political situation in Sweden after 1976, when the principal promotors of the new comprehensive school system, the Social Democrats, were defeated and a new Liberal-Conservative coalition followed in the government.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	18	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sixten Marklund

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:
Läroplaner - Arbetsplaner. Utblickar och kommentarer inför Lgr 1980. (Curricular Guidance - Curricular Planning. Review and remarks in ralation to the 1980 Curriculum).

Bibliographic reference:
Liber UtbildningsFörlaget, S-162 89 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:
Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:
Basic education, curriculum reform, decentralization

Abstract:

The book aims at an introduction to the change of the curriculum of the Swedish nine-year compulsory comprehensive school from 1980. A historical background is given of the development since the 19th century of the timetables and syllabi of the compulsory school ("folkskola" and "grundskola"). This is followed by an analysis and discussion of the impact of recent changes in Swedish educational policy through parliamentary decisions after 1976 of decentralization of decision-making and responsibility for education through local curriculum work.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 99	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

63

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Pettersson, Åke

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Nittonårssvenska. Språket i 1977 års centrala prov i svenska för gymnasiets årskurs 3.
/Swedish at Nineteen. The language of written compositions, Spring 1977./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 377.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:
-

Key words: Attitudes, content analysis, emotionality, language, language development, language errors, marking, school, sex, standardized achievement tests, Swedish, upper secondary school, writing.

Abstract:

The 1977 standardized achievement test in Swedish, given in the final year of the secondary school (upper sixth form), was entitled School. Nine different tasks or subjects were offered under that heading. The report is based on nearly 400 compositions, a representative sample picked out by the Board of Education. The textual material of 238 000 words has been computerized and scrutinized from different angles. - Some results: There are considerably more word mistakes in the 1977 material than in the corresponding material from 1970. Compared to compositions with lower marks those given higher marks a) have a more varied vocabulary and thus longer words, b) make proportionally fewer word mistakes, c) use proportionally more emotional words (regardless of their positive or negative implications), and, above all, d) use a larger vocabulary and more running words. Girls are better than boys on b) and d) but poorer on a). Boys use roughly the same percentage of emotional words as girls do, but girls tend to favour positive words more often. Girls borrow more than boys from the texts they use to stimulate their thinking.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
April 1980	74+appendix	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt-Erik Andersson	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education Box 34103, S-10026 Stockholm

Title:

Bronfenbrenner´s utvecklingsekologi.
Bronfenbrenner´s ecology of human development.

Bibliographic reference:

FAST-projektet nr 10. Rapport från institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm, 1980: 15.
ISBN 91-7656-014-7
ISSN 0348-4335

Title of project:
Familjestöd och utveckling/Family support and development/FAST-projektet.

Key words:

Ecology of human development, research paradigm, theory, child development

Abstract:

The report presents a summary of Urie Bronfenbrenner´s theory of the ecology of human development. Some of the basic themes of the theory are presented and shortly discussed, namely:

- -ecological validity
- -the phenomenological perspective
- -the interactional perspective
- -the system perspective and the concept of environment
- -the micro system
- -the meso system
- -the exo system
- -the macro system
- -the experimental perspective

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The National Board of Health and Welfare, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt-Erik Andersson	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Box 34103, S-10026 Stockholm

Title: Hur ska jag handla? 11-14-åringars reaktioner på socialt tryck från föräldrar och kamrater. En jämförelse mellan ungdomar i Sverige och fjorton andra länder. /How should I do? 11-14-year-olds reaction to social pressure from parents versus peers. A comparison between young people in Sweden and fourteen other countries.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm, 1980:16.
ISBN 91-7656-015-5
ISSN 0348-4335

Title of project:

Key words:

Moral development, cross pressure, experiment, social development, comparative study, 11-14-year-olds, cross-cultural research, The Moral Dilemmas Test.

Abstract:

The Moral Dilemmas Test was administered to Swedish boys and girls in four grades (approx. mean ages 11 to 14). Data were analysed for age trends and sex differences and compared with previously published data from 13 countries. A strong, almost linear age trend was found with decreasing conformity to adult values and increasing conformity to peer authority with increasing age. Girls conformed more to adult norms than boys, except for the highest grade. The general response level for Swedish children was of the same magnitude as in other Western countries but the reaction to adult and peer pressure differed from most othe countries. Swedish children reacted very little to anticipated exposure of their answers to parents but quite substantially to the threat of peer exposure, showing a sensitiveness among Swedish children to peer norms. Boys in the highest grade showed another response pattern typical for children in more than half of the countries from which data were available. The results, especially the found trends, and their implications in cross-cultural comparisons, are discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 37	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Lenore Arnberg

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping

Title:
Early Childhood Bilingualism in the Mixed-Lingual Family (Summary)

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education, Dissertations No. 14
Pedagogiska institutionen
Universitetet i Linköping
ISBN 91-7372-462-9

Title of project:

Key words:
Bilingualism, Children, Language Development

Abstract:

The present thesis summary summarizes and discusses the findings from three separate studies aimed to investigate early childhood bilingualism in the mixed-lingual family: 1) a literature study investigating the effects of bilingualism on the child's intellectual, cognitive, language, and emotional and social development; 2) an interview study concerning strategies used in raising a child bilingually in twenty English-Swedish-speaking families living in Sweden; and 3) a longitudinal study of language development in four young children from English-Swedish-speaking families, in which the children's use of the languages and the interaction between the languages was studied. The results from the literature survey did not indicate that bilingualism was in any way detrimental to the child's development. A number of studies, however, suggested that it might have a negative influence on the acquisition of words. This is logical in view of the fact that the bilingual child has twice as many words to learn as the monolingual one. The results from the other two studies showed that it was difficult regardless of strategy, to achieve a high degree of proficiency in the second language (English) when living in Sweden, due to the limited exposure to that language as well as the children's lack of motivation to use it. The children's Swedish appeared to be normal, however, and interference between the languages was not a significant problem.

Pub. date: May, 1981	**Pages:** 36	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lenore Arnberg

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping

Title:

The Effects of Bilingualism on Development during Early Childhood: A Survey of the Literature

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education, Reports No. 5
Pedagogiska institutionen
Universitetet i Linköping
ISBN 91-7372-460-2

Title of project:

Key words:
Bilingualism, Children, Intellectual Development, Cognitive Development, Language Development

Abstract: The present study aimed to investigate the literature with regard to the effects of bilingualism on the child's intellectual, cognitive, language and emotional and social development. With regard to intellectual development most studies found in the literature have indicated that although bilinguals may perform worse than monolinguals in verbal measures of intelligence, this is seldom the case when nonverbal measures are used. The inferior performance in verbal intelligence tests is most likely due to an inferior knowledge of the language of the test. Most studies investigating bilingualism and cognitive development have found a positive relationship between these areas, but the results are difficult to generalize due to methodological differences between the way in which these studies and the earlier studies showing more negative results were carried out. With regard to the effects of bilingualism on language development, an important question concerns whether interference constitutes a significant negative effect. Several studies investigating this question showed that interference occurred in only a small percentage of the bilingual child's utterances. It has also been suggested that interference can be greatly minimized if the domains of use of the languages are kept distinct and if the languages are in balance. With regard to vocabulary development, however, bilinguals often receive lower scores than monolinguals, although with time, the bilingual child may catch up with the monolingual one. Studies of syntactic development in bilingual children have indicated that the pattern of development is similar to that of the monolingual child.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May, 1981	41	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Partially supported by the Swedish Delegation for Social Research (DSF)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lenore Arnberg

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping

Title:
A Longitudinal Study of Language Development in Four Young Children Exposed to English and Swedish in the Home

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education, Reports No. 6
Pedagogiska institutionen
Universitetet i Linköping
ISBN 91-7372-461-0

Title of project:

Key words:
Bilingualism, Preschool Age Children, Lanugage Development

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to deepen the understanding of child bilingualism in the mixed-lingual family. Language development in four young children growing up in Sweden in homes where the mother is a native English speaker and the father is a native Swedish speaker was studied for one year. The children were approximately two years of age at the onset of the study. Their use of the two languages as well as the interaction between the languages was examined from taped speech material produced in a structured play situation with each parent. Problems in raising the children bilingually were also studied. The results showed that the children's language development in Swedish seemed to be progressing normally and that interference in that language was not a serious problem. Interference in Swedish consisted mainly of lexical and phrasal substitutions of English words. It was also questioned whether these lexically mixed utterances were necessarily evidence of a failure to separate the two language codes, since they occurred predominantly in connection with speech addressed to the mother as well as often when the corresponding word in the other language was lacking in the child's vocabulary. The children's use of English, however, was far below normal for monolingual English-speaking children, both with regard to the number of words known and pronunciation. A number of factors were observed which could account for the poor results with regard to the children's degree of bilingualism, for example, the limited contact with the second language and the children's lack of motivation to use it. Suggestions for further research and preliminary advice to English-Swedish-speaking parents raising a child bilingually are also given.

Pub. date: May, 1981	**Pages:** 104	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bergling, Kurt	Department for the Social Sciences of Religion University of Uppsala and Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Moral Development -- The Validity of Kohlberg's Theory

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis
Stockholm Studies in Educational Psychology 23
Distributor: Almqvist & Wiksell International, Box 62, S-101 20 Stockholm, Sweden
ISBN 91-22-00436-x.

Title of project: Diagnosticering av mognadsnivåer -- begreppsstruktur och metodik i orienteringsämnen.
Conceptual Development -- Assessment, Cognitive Structures and Didactics.

Key words: Moral Development, Theories, Research Reviews, Research Methodology, Developmental Stages, Child Development, Adolescent Development, Adult Development, Kohlberg

Abstract:

The validity of Kohlberg's theory of moral development has been examined through a hypothetico-deductive research strategy. A synopsis of six versions of the definitions of the theory revealed the continuous revisions of the definitions of stages on the basis of theoretical/methodological considerations. The theory has been synthesized into two postulates, from which four hypotheses have been deducted. Empirical evidence from semi-clinical longitudinal and cross-sectional studies as well as from cross-national survey data were used for hypothesis testing.

Sequence of moral development

Postulate 1: The stages of moral development form an invariant sequence, or succession, in individual development.
Hypothesis 1: There are more progressive than regressive changes in moral development.
Supported for Stages 1–4 in children and adolescents but not in adults; rejected for Stages 5–6.
Hypothesis 2: Progressive changes in moral development occur stepwise.
Supported for Stages 1–3 in children; rejected in adolescents and adults.

Universality of moral development

Postulate 2: The invariant sequence of stages of moral development is universal, i.e. true across all countries and for both sexes.
Hypothesis 3: The same set of stages of moral development will be found in all cultures studied. Rejected.
Hypothesis 4: Findings on moral development are replicable across nations and sexes. Partly rejected.

The cognitive-developmental origin of the sequence of moral development found by Kohlberg is discussed and an alternative interpretation in terms of social learning is suggested.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 96	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Bohlin, G., Hagekull, B. & Lindhagen, K.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden.

Title:
Dimensions of Infant Behavior

Bibliographic reference:
Infant Behavior and Development, 4, 1981, 83-96

Title of project: The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response:a developmental study of individual differences.

Key words:

Abstract:
The purpose of the study was to delineate dimensions of functioning in infant behavior by using factor analytic procedures. Data about the behavior of infants in two age groups were obtained,using a questionnaire answered by parents. Separate analyses and cross-validation procedures were performed on data from the younger (11-25 weeks; N=381) and older (26-41 weeks; N=410) sample. For both samples, factors interpretable as broad behavioral dimensions were obtained.The preferred solutions for the two age groups were compared and judged to be similar enough to warrant a combination of the two samples. The preferred solution for the combined sample was an orthogonal 7-factor solution accounting for about a third of the total variance. The seven factors were named Intensity/Activity, Regularity, Approach-Withdrawal, Sensory Sensitivity, Attentiveness, Manageability, and Sensitivity to New Food. Questions concerning the nature and significance of these dimensions were raised.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bohlin, G., Lindhagen, K. & Hagekull, B.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Cardiac Orienting to Pulsed and Continuous Auditory Stimulation: A Developmental Study.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychophysiology, 1981, 8, 440-446

Title of project: The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response: a developmental study of individual differences.

Key words:
Development, Heart rate, Offset response, Orienting.

Abstract:

Pulsed presentations of auditory stimulation have been shown to be particularly effective in eliciting cardiac deceleration (orienting) during earliest infancy. In the present study the processing of pulsed as compared to continuous stimulation was studied developmentally for two infant age groups (13 - 18 and 26 - 35 weeks) and one adult group. Ten habituation trials of either a pulsed or a continuous 10 sec tone was followed by two dishabituation trials, where the temporal pattern (continuous vs pulsed) was shifted. The dishabituation data showed that the two kinds of stimulation were discriminated, but the only finding of differential processing relating to the pertinence of pulsed stimulation for younger infants was a tendency for infant subjects (not adults) to show prolonged orienting to initial presentations of the pulsed tone. For rate of habituation there were no differential effects. Only in the adult group was the response during habituation influenced by the direction of change of temporal pattern. Orienting to stimulus offset was observed on initial presentations of the continuous stimulus for the older infant group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Carlsson, M., Andersson, K., Berg, E. &
Jäderquist, P.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Sex-role opinions of Swedish children

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 289, 1980

Title of project:

-

Key words:
Femininity, masculinity, sex-role opinions of children

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study was to delineate the knowledge of opinions of typical sex-role behavior in Swedish children. For this, 262 children at different age-levels participated: 56 children aged 3-4 years, 56 aged 6-7, 100 aged 10, and 50 aged 12 years. The results showed that from the age of three, Swedish children have a great deal of knowledge about typical female and male sex-role behavior. The methods used, one story and one series of pictures, were subjected to a factor analyses. The results from these analyses gave two factors, interpreted as a Feminty factor and a Masculinity factor with no intercorrelations, for both the story and the pictures.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	17	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Uppsala University

73

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagekull, B. & Bohlin, G.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden.

Title:

Individual Stability in Dimensions of Infant Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Infant Behavior and Development, 4, 1981. 97-108

Uppsala Psychological reports, No 271, 1980

Title of project: The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response: a developmental study of individual differences.

Key words:

Abstract:

Individual stability over a nine month period in infancy in six factor analytically derived behavioral dimensions was assessed in a group of 322 infants, studied twice at the mean age of 4 and 13 months. Test-retest and internal consistency estimates of the reliability of the parental questionnaire scales used for measuring the dimensions were found to be satisfactory. Analyses of variance showed significant age changes in all dimensions; differences between subgroups of infants, defined by sex, parity, and maturity at birth, were few and pertained mostly to the comparison between first- and later-born infants. Stability, as expressed by significant correlation coefficients, was found for all six dimensions. The varying degrees of stability in the different behavioral categories were discussed from various methodological and theoretical standpoints.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **74**

Author: Hagekull, B., Lindhagen, K. & Bohlin, G.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden.

Title:

Behavioral Dimensions in One-year-olds and Dimensional Stability in Infancy.

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Behavioral Development, 3, 1980, 351-364.

Title of project: The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response: a developmental study of individual differences.

Key words:

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to establish dimensions of functioning that account for interindividual variation in behavior in the middle infancy period and to investigate the stability of the dimensional structure during a large part of the infancy period. Factor analyses were performed on parent questionnaire data for 357 infants, aged 11 to 15 months. An orthogonal 8-factor solution was preferred and cross-validated on subsamples. Comparisons with factor solutions previously obtained for 3 to 6 and 6 to 10 month-old infants revealed similarity for seven of the factors, both in terms of general dimensional content and item loading patterns. Thus, the dimensional structure of infants' behavioral repertoire was shown to be highly stable over the 3 to 15 months age period. The seven factors were named Intensity/Activity, Regularity, Approach-Withdrawal, Sensory Sensitivity, Attentiveness, Manageability, and Sensitivity to New Food. The additional eight factor, appearing only in the oldest sample, was named Adaptability.

Pub. date: Accepted May 1980 Published autumn 1980	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

75

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hofsten , Claes von	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Predictive reaching for moving objects by human infants

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1980, 30, 369-382

Title of project:
Perceptual and Sensomotor Development in Infancy

Key words:
Reaching, infant, longitudinal, motion perception

Abstract:

To what degree do infants use a predictive strategy when reaching for moving objects? This question was studied longitudinally in five infants from 18 to 36 weeks of age. The aiming of 356 reaches were analyzed by a technique that took into consideration the three-dimensional properties of the reaches. Each reach was divided into ballistic steps and the aiming of each step was calculated and compared with an optimal value. It was found that the infants studied had an ability to reach for fast moving objects in a predictive way. Further, the results show that the predictive ability is remarkable good in the lowest age groups which suggests that it is, at least partly, prewired. What develops seems mainly to be the mobility aspects of reaching which makes for more economical and flexible reaching. Older infants reach successfully for the fast moving object also with a nonpredictive chasing strategy.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

76

Author: Hofsten, C. v. & Lindhagen, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Perception of visual occlusion in 4 1/2 month old infants

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 290, 1980
Infant Behavior and Development, 1982, 4 (in press)

Title of project:

Perceptual and Sensomotor Development in Infancy

Key words:

Abstract:

Four month old infants saw an object travelling along a horizontal path, briefly occluded in midcourse by a narrow screen, while cardiac response and visual tracking were monitored. The object either changed shape and color behind the screen before reappearing, or remained unchanged. A habituation-dishabituation paradigm with six plus two trials was used. Cardiac activity and visual fixation were recorded. During the habituation phase reappearance of the changed object but not reappearance of the unchanged object elicited cardiac deceleration, i.e. an orienting response. In the dishabituation phase cardiac deceleration was obtained in both conditions. These results were interpreted as evidence of presence of one important aspect of object performance, namely the ability to predict reappearance of an object after occlusion. Visual tracking data were found to be unrelated to the kind of event presented.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sven Lange	**Inst.:** Stockholm University Child Language Research Institute Box 6404 11382 Stockholm

Title:

Språket hos Embla från 25 till 28 månaders ålder.

(Embla's speech production from 25 to 28 months of age.)

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för nordiska språk	(Department of Scandinavian Languages
Avdelningen för barnspråksforskning	Child Language Research Institute
Stockholm 1980	Stockholm 1980
Skrifter 1979 -	Papers 1979 -
Nr. 4	Nr 4)

Title of project:

Key words:

Language acquisition, syntax, pragmatics,

Abstract:

In this longitudinal study a child's (Swedish-speaking girl, 25- 28 ms.) speech production - i.e. MLU, type token ratio; number of verbs, multiword utterances, nondefective utterances; use of complex sentences and use of complete sentences - is correlated with factors as reference, discourse structure and participant structure. The results strongly indicate that these factors can explain variations in the child's speech production over the period.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: David Magnusson	**Inst.:** Deparment of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: Overachievement and physiological reactions.

Bibliographic reference:

In: 4th Meeting of Psychologists from the Danubian Countries.
The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1980, pp. 135-213.

Title of project:

Individual development and environment

Key words:
Overachievement, underachievement, overambition, adrenalice excretion, achievement demands

Abstract:

The relationship between overachievement(defined as high school achievement in relation to intelligence) and catecholamine output was examined in 176 children, 13 yrs of age. Adrenaline and noradrenaline excretions were measured in (a) a neutral situation (while watching a nonexiting film), and (b) in an achievement-demanding situation. In the achievement situation, overachieving boys had significantly higher adrenaline excretion levels than for underachieving boys. This difference was not found for girls. For boys, overachievement in combination with overambition (as rated by teachers) was related to a higher output of both adrenaline and noradrenaline in an achievement situation.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

79

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, D., and Törestad, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Situational influences on sex differences in anxiety reactions. (No. 559).

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 559.

Title of project:

Situation Analyses

Key words:

Situations, anxiety, sex differenscens, interaction, situation perception

Abstract:

15-year-old boys and girls completed an inventory of reactions to twenty visually presented situations. The subjects also rated the perceived similarity between all pairs of situations. The situations had been categorized a priori into fice groups, of which four were supposed to be anxiety provoking. Results disclosed a clear-cut sex by situation interaction, so formed that the greater the provocative power of a situation, in terms of means for boys and girls the bigger the sex difference scores. Girls showed a differentiated picture in their reactions to the different types of anxiety situations, whereas boys varied very little and unsystematically in their reactions. This result corresponded closely with the situation perception data, tapped by similarity ratings. Factor analysis of these ratings revealed that the girls had a more differentiated factor structure, yielding five factors, almost identical with the a priori groupings. The analysis for boys yielded three factors. The importance of taking into consideration the nature of situations in which data are collected is stressed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1980	11	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

H. Stattin

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

The appraisal of relations between emotionally threatening events: A developmental study.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 563.

Title of project:

Situational analyses

Key words:

Situation perception, age differences, anxiely, concept formation

Abstract:

Integrating empirical results concerning subjective interpretations of threatening experiences with Piagetian principles for cognitive development, it was hypothesized that younger teenagers would appraise relations between emotionally threatening situations more from manifest characteristics of the situations than older teenagers, whereas the latter group would view relations predominantly from latent, psychological qualities. The test of the hypothesis was accomplished with a similarity rating method, designed to enable subjects to rate the similarity between threatening situations both from manifest and latent situation characteristics. The results unambigiously supported the hypothesis. The implication of the results for behavior stability and for distal-proximal situations was discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedich Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: H. Stattin.	**Inst.:** Deparment of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Intelligence and the appraisal of relations between emotionally threatening situations.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No.564.

Title of project:

Situational analyses

Key words:

Intelligence, anciely, concept formation, situational analyses

Abstract:

On a basis of a presumed correspondence between emotional and cognitive factors in the course of development, it was suggested that intelligence was related to the emotion of anxiety by influencing with aspects - manifest or latent situational properties - of threatening situations that subjects appraise. Employing a similarity rating technique which permits the estimation of similarity both from manifest and latent situational characteristics, high IQ subjects in three separate age groups of adolescents - 12, 15, and 18 yrs of age - were found to view resemblances between threatening situations more in terms of latent situational properties and less from manifest cues, compared to low IQ subjects. The differences between high and low IQ subjects were consistent over ages but reached statistical significance in only one case of six. The results were discussed in relation to the method for data collection and to person perception research.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

82

Author: Sven Strömqvist	**Inst.:** Stockholm University Child Lang. Research Inst. Box 6404 113 82 Stockholm

Title:

Speech as action in the play of Swedish three-year-olds

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Scandinavian Languages: Child Language Research Institute, Stockholm University, Stockholm, 1980.
Paper No 3.

Title of project: Linguistic effects at threee years of age of extra contact during the first hour post partum

Key words:

Child language, Action, Linguistic structure

Abstract:

The study is basically linguistic and pragmatic. It is based on video tape recordings of 24 Swedish-speaking mothers and their three-year-olds playing with a doll's house. The object of the study is a speech act which the children employ for carrying out certain parts of the play. In performing the speech act the children in a very strong sense do things with words. Indeed, the speech act is found similar to certain types of magic. In detailed analysis it is shown how the children make morphology, syntax and prosody interact to shape a speech behavior which is highly adequate given the job that the children intend the behavior to do. Finally, it is shown how the linguistic shape and function of the children's speech behavior is related to the mood system in Swedish.

Pub. date: May 1980	**Pages:** 69	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Monograph..........

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Author:
Annika Andrae Thelin

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Grundskola i glesbygd. Försöksverksamhet med årskurslöst högstadium / Compulsory comprehensive school in sparsely populated areas. Experiments with nongraded lower secondary education.

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsala Studies in Education 11, 1980.
Almqvist & Wiksell International

ISBN 91-554-1040-5, ISSN 0347-1314

Title of project:
Processanalyser av årskurslös undervisning. PANG-projektet.
(Process Analysis of NonGrading)

Key words:
rural education, nongrading, administrative structure, planning of education

Abstract:
The main objective of the PANG-project has been to study what different alternatives to school consolidation mean to the pupils not only for their education but also for their social life. The reason for an experiment with nongrading - pupils from two or more grades studying together - is a decrease in the number of pupils in the recruiting area of the school.

The model of evaluation used focuses on the relation between results and process data. The application of this approach also means relating education to the total situation of the pupils.

The study was carried out in 1975/76. Five experimental and eight comparison schools were studied. Documents, questionnaires, interviews and observational schedules were used.

The results show, that nongrading is an acceptable alternative to school consolidation, and that small schools, even if they are graded, seem to be of good quality. The teaching process of nongrading varies and this freedom to use the public grant - otherwise ear-marked for definite purposes - according to their specific needs, is evidently valuable for educational planning, have been focused through the evaluation-model used.

Pub. date: May, 1980	**Pages:** 223	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐ summary	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Education

Author: Angel, Birgitta Carlsson, Gunborg Hedlund, Barbro	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title: Försök med MAFF! En beskrivning av och en intervjuundersökning om de första månaderna på två MAFF-anläggningar, Melodigångens förskola och fritidshem i Malmö samt Ragnvalla förskola och fritidshem i Helsingborg.
/Try MAFF! A background description and staff interviews about the first months in two MAFF-institutions, day-care center Melodigången i Malmö and day-care center Ragnvalla in Helsingborg. MAFF-Multipurpose day-care centre facilities for children./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 388
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project: Mångsidigt användbara förskolor och fritidshem.
/Multipurpose day-care centre facilities for children./

Key words:

Age integration, day-care centers for children, pre-school, teamwork

Abstract:

The report presents a description of various problems arising when two teams in day-care centers independently plan their groups of children, programme, working-plan, premises and fitting.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 86+ appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekstrand, Lars Henric	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Home language teaching for immigrant pupils in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Reprints and miniprints, No 368
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:

Utarbetande av problemöversikt rörande invandrarundervisning
/Research review on immigrant education./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups

Abstract:

Statistics of the number of immigrant children in preschool and school ages in Sweden according to various definitions are given. The frequency of unilingual mother tongue classes and composite classes from 1975-1979 is given. It is pointed out that the scientific basis for unilingual mother tongue school and preschool solutions is thin, and that action taken by the Parliament, the Government, and various other official bodies in Sweden in fact rests on myths, rather than facts. These myths are discussed. The organization of the training of home language teachers in Sweden is described. An account of their frequency is given, and their tasks are discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education
University of Lund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

From Assessment of Individual Students to Evaluation of School Systems

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm, Report No. 47,
ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

Programme evaluation, test results, testing programmes, regional surveys

Abstract: The paper holds a discussion of a need for evaluation of educational programmes and systems as well as of individual results. A descriptive analysis is first made about the evaluation of student results in a set of central school subjects through standardized tests, so-called written tests and marking. It is argued that individual achievements assessed these ways can be used also for the evaluation of school programmes and systems. An example of how this was done in Sweden is given. Tests in different subjects were combined (Swedish, English, Mathematics). Units of different size (schools, municipalities, regions) were compared. The results in these units were not restricted to level of assessment but also concerned the variation between the studied units. Inter-school variances, inter-municipality variances and inter-regional variances were determined. The use of individual assessment as a foundation for system evaluation unfortunately presents some problems. One of these is that teachers sometimes hesitate to report the results of the standardized achievement tests in their classes as long as these results are given through the teachers' use of instruments that are voluntary and supplied as aids for their own internal evaluation. If the use of these instruments is made compulsory it might steer teaching and learning in an undesirable way. - When using data from the IEA project it was found that the between-school variance was lower in Sweden than in some other comparable countries. "Good" and "bad" student results were as frequent in Sweden as in the other countries, but these were not to the same degree as in these other countries concentrated to special "good" schools and "bad" schools.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
June 1980	33	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

87

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

New Stages in Education: a Swedish Viewpoint

Bibliographic reference:

Comparative Education. Volume 16, No 3. October 1980, pp 267-274

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

Primary, secondary, tertiary education, school stages

Abstract:

The article holds an analysis of how education is layered in stages, pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary. It discusses criteria for division into stages. Two sets of criteria are identified: one from behavioral and developmental psychology and one with pratical pedagogy and school organization. The existing stages, predominantly with a division of primary (6-12) and secondary (12-15) stages, is critically analysed. The development of a "new stage" 6-15 is discussed. And for the schooling after 15 the development of a new and partly unforseen structure of educational provisions is analysed and discussed, mainly as hypothetical answers to the question "Why do new boundaries occur?". In the concluding remarks it is said, that the existing four stages pre-primary - primary - secondary - tertiary for a number of reasons will be abolished and replaced by a set of three stages: precompulsory - compulsory - postcompulsory. Especially the last one is changing in the perspectives of life-long learning.

Pub. date: October 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Egon Nordman	**Inst.:** National Board of Education Stockholm

Title:

Anpassad studiegång/Adjusted course of study

Bibliographic reference:

SÖ - Skolöverstyrelsen/NBE

Title of project:
An evaluation of the use of the adjusted course of study in compretensive school

Key words:
Adjusted course of study, Pupils with special requirements

Abstract: Schools are unlikely to succeed in organizing a form of schooling which will provide the best possible opportunities development for all children. For this reason, instruction can be adapted to the needs of certain pupils by departing from the time-schedule. In isolated cases involving senior level pupils in the Swedish comprehensive school, the question may arise whether a certain proportion of their education could not be completed in working life. Before a school departs from the time schedule by arranging an adjusted course of study consideration should always be given to the possibility of providing the pupil with meaningful study assignments by means of extended project studies.

In 1978 the Government instructed the National Board of Education to evaluate and make proposals about the adjusted courses of studies in comprehensive school. During the school year of 1979/80 the County Boards of Education were told to report experiencies from these courses. About 1 percent of the pupils had an adjusted course of studies during the school year. Most of them, 95 percent, were senior level pupils. About 70 percent were boys.

The evaluation also reports that once a pupil is given an adjusted course he will probably stay there for the rest of his school time. A final report will be ready during 1982.

Pub. date: Dec 1980	**Pages:** 20	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Skov, Poul

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title: Formålsundersøgelsen. Synspunkter på skolens arbejde i Danmark med sammenligninger til den svenska grundskole. 4. Samarbejde og medbestemmelse. Undervisning om samfundet. Generelle opgaver.
/The objectives of school. Viewpoints on the work of the Danish school with camparisons to the Swedish elementary school. 4. Collaboration and participation in decision making. Instruction on social conditions./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 386
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:
Formålsundersøgelsen.
/The objective of school./

Key words:
Democracy, participation in decision making, collaboration between school and home, the objectives of school

Abstract:

This report is the fourth in a series concerning an investigation of attitudes towards and experiences with the work of the school as judged from a number of different perspectives. The main part of the investigation has been carried out in Denmark, but a supplementary comparative study was made in Sweden. The Danish part of the project involves about 1000 students in grade 9, about 650 parents of these students and about 650 teachers; 15 schools in 4 municipalities took part. Information was collected in 1976-78 with the help of questionnaires and interviews.
- The present report deals especially with collaboration and participation in decision making and with the school's instruction on social conditions.

Pub. date: March 1981	**Pages:** 204+ appendix	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ Danish	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Danish Institute for Educational Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Svensson, Bengt E

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title: Föreningsmedverkan i skolan - ett år senare. Erfarenheter redovisade av skol- och fritidspersonal samt föreningsledare angående verksamheten i Malmö kommun läsåret 1978/79.
/Participation of youth clubs and other organizations in school - one year later. Experiences presented by representatives of the Local Board of Education, the Local Board of Leisure and the youth clubs concerning the activity in Malmö during the school year 1978/79./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 379
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project: Skola-Hem-Fritid
/School-Home-Leisure/

Key words:
Leisure, activities, leisure leaders, leisure-school relation, primary school, secondary school, school day, youth clubs

Abstract:
The report presents the results of an evaluation concerning the participation of youth clubs and other organizations in school during the school day at eight schools. The evaluation deals with the second year of this kind of activities. It is compared with a report on the same issue one year earlier. Different kinds of problems which the schools, clubs and organizations are facing when trying to integrate leisure activities into the school day are pointed out and discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
April 1980	59+ appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carl Martin Allwood and Henry Montgomery	**Inst.:** Department of psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Knowledge and Technique in Statistical Problem Solving

Bibliographic reference:

European Journal of Science Education, 1981, 3 (4)

Title of project:

Key words:
statistical problem solving, knowledge, technique, detection of errors.

Abstract:

Subjects' knowledge and technique in statistical problem solving as well as their ability to detect their own problem solving errors were studied. Twenty subjects were asked to solve two statistical problems, and then to explain their solutions to the experimenter. Finally, each subject was asked successively more detailed questions about his/her solution, particularly in reference to its erroneous parts. The results showed that subjects tended to describe rather than explain their solutions. Subjects eliminated three errors (4%) when accounting for their solutions and another twenty errors (24%) in the ensuing intervies. About one-third of all errors were analyzed as due to deficiencies in subjects' problem solving techniquies. For 62% of the errors where subjects showed knowledge deficiencies, there were deficiencies in propositional knowledge, i.e., in subjects' understanding of statistical concepts and their interrelations. The results showed that misunderstanding of concepts and methods of solution were much more common than lack of any conception whatsoever. In addition, the results suggested that deficiencies in subjects' problem solving were related to motivational factors, such as a tendency to minimize cognitive strain. Pedagogical implications of the results were discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 32	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg, Ingvar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

The Bergen study; theoretical background, design, procedures, and some preliminary results. Part II.

Bibliographic reference:

In Proceedings from the EASE international conference for special education, Helsinki, August 4-8, 1980.

Title of project:
The Bergen project - a Scandinavian research cooperation on learning disabilities in the first school years.

Key words:

reading, spelling, language comprehension, underachievement, dyslexia

Abstract:

The first part of the study included a broad-band screening investigation of allschool beginners in 4 Scandinavian communities. One central issue concerned factors that accounted for variation achievement was assessed with several tests and ratings A causal model was postulated concerning the relationships between general abilities, metalinguistic competence, and reading and spelling skills. The quantitative implications of the model were worked out by path analysis, which revealed an orderly and interpretable picture. The most invariant and important determinant of basic reading and spelling skills was the analysis of simple words. Failure and success in school could be predicted with high accuracy on the basis of preschool data. Over 70 % of the children were classified correctly in the extreme quartiles as to their future school achievement. The methodological advantage of applying path analysis instead of conventional multiple regression analysis on the present problem was discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	28	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg, Ingvar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

After one year at school - summary of the screening part of the Bergen project

Etter et år på skolen.

Bibliographic reference:

Chapter 4 and 8 in After one year at school - summary of the screening part of the Bergen project. (Bergenprosjektet - Et nordisk forskningssamarbeid om laereproblemer hos barn. II. Etter et år på skolen. Nordiska utredningar NUB 1979:13) pp. 49-72, 121-125 ISSN 0347-8149

Title of project:
The Bergen project - a Scandinavian research cooperation on learning disabilities in the first school years.

Key words:

reading, spelling, language comprehension, sociometric status

Abstract:
The screening study in Umeå, which involved 705 children distributed over 44 classes, was presented in chapter 4. The multivariate nature of the problem was handled by AID-analysis and path-analysis. The most critical factor for reading and spelling turned out to be language comprehension. Effects of sociometric status were analyzed in more detail. In the last chapter the results from the participating Scandinavian communities were commented on. A striking similarity between Umeå and Bergen was observed in the multivariate analyses.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	24 + 5	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg, Ingvar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:
Linguistic awareness as related to dyslexia

Bibliographic reference:
In Y. Zotterman (Ed.) Dyslexia. Neuronal, cognitive and linguistic aspects.
New York: Pergamon Press (in press)

Title of project:
Linguistic awareness and reading

Key words:
dyslexia, linguistic awareness, reading

Abstract:

Empirical evidence from four different investigations is presented to illustrate the critical importance of linguistic awareness to reading and its difficulties. The first study demonstrated the predictive power of metalinguistic tasks at preschool level. In the second study the Auditory-Closure test from ITPA was compared with a corresponding metalinguistic task. The latter was far superior in discriminating among dyslectic and normal children in the second grade. The development over six school years was studied in the third investigation. A marked improvement in metalinguistic skills was observed between grade 2 and 3, suggesting a reorganization of the reading process. The last study was part of the more comprehensive Bergen project. Earlier findings could now be replicated on more carefully selected groups of children. The problems of causal interpretation were discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lundberg, Ingvar	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

The early reading instruction; the relationship between kindergarten and the first school years.

Relationen mellan förskola och lågstadium när det gäller den första läsundervisningen

Bibliographic reference:

In: Läs- och skrivundervisningen i grundskolan. Rapport från en konferens anordnad av skolöverstyrelsen, 1980-02-14--15, i Södertälje. Stockholm: Skolöverstyrelsen, Byrån för pedagogiskt forsknings- och utvecklingsarbete (L3:1) 1980. Dnr L 80:31. pp. 79-97.

Title of project:

linguistic awareness and reading

Key words:

linguistic awareness, reading, phonemic segmentation, language development

Abstract:

Some basic differences between normal speech development and learning to read are pointed out. It is shown that phonemes are not easily accessible for the conscious reflection required in early reading and spelling. Current reading instruction in the first grade does not always seem to recognize the conceptual problems some children encounter. Lack of linguistic awareness appears to be a serious handicap in acquiring literacy, which can be detected long before the school-start. Different manifestations of linguistic awareness are described together with an attempt to clarify the concept and relate it to other aspects of mental development.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 19	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lundberg, I., Olofsson, Å, and Wall, S.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Reading and spelling skills in the first school years predicted from phonemic awareness skills in kindergarten,

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 159-173.

Title of project:

Linguistic awareness and reading

Key words:

linguistic awareness, prediction, reading, spelling, path analysis.

Abstract:

A series of metalinguistic tasks, including segmentation and synthesis of words, were given to 143 children in kindergarten, The children were followed up in school were reading and writing achievement was assessed with several tests and ratings. A causal model was postulated concering the relationships between general abilities, metalinguistic compentence, and reading and spelling skills. The quantitative implications of the model were worked out by path analysis, which revealed an orderly and interpretable picture. The most invariant and important determinant of basic reading and spelling skills was the analysis of simple words. Failure and success in school could be predicted with high accuracy on the basis of preschool data. Over 70 % of the children were classified correctly in the extreme quartiles as to their future school achievement. The methodological advantage of applying path analysis instead of conventional multiple regression analysis on the present problem was discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Svenson, O & Hedenborg, M-L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Strategies for solving simple subtractions as reflected by children's verbal reports.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1980, 24, 157-172.

Title of project:
Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:
Counting, school 1-3 grade, mathematics, subtraction.

Abstract:

Children, 9-11 years old, solved subtraction problems in the form of $M-N = \ldots$, where $0 \leq M \leq 13$, $0 \leq N \leq 13$, and $N \leq M$. Following the answer of a problem, the child gave a verbal report about the thought processes used to arrive at the solution. The analysis of the retrospective verbal reports started from an earlier presented model based on analyses of reaction times, and resulted in a new and more detailed process model. The verbal reports indicated that the answers were obtained either by direct retrieval from memory or in a reconstructive memory process. When problems where $M=N$, $N=0$ or $N=1$ were excluded from the analysis, about 3/4 of the remaining answers were retrieved. The most frequently used reconstructive strategies were one-unit step counting down (e.g., 7-3: 7, 6, 5, 4), counting down greater steps than one with the number 10 as reference (e.g., 13-7: 13, 10, 7), one-unit counting up (e.g., 7-4: 4, 5, 6, 7), and solutions with reference to memory storage of decompositions of even numbers into two equal addends, ties (e.g., 9-4: /8=4+4/, 8-4=4, 9-4=5). Finally, the deterministic nature of earlier models for simple arithmetic problem solving was altered in the new process model, resulting in a probabilistic description of the choices among the cognitive processes used for solving simple subtractions.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Svenson, O. & Sjöberg, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Solving simple subtractions during the first three school years:
Analyses of verbal protocols.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Project: Cognitive aspects of human information processing. Report No. 22.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:

Mathematics, subtraction, school grade 1-3, process tracing.

Abstract:

Changes in children's cognitive strategies for solving simple subtractions were studied by analyzing verbal reports given immediately after each problem (M-N) had been solved ($0 \le M \le 13$; $0 \le N \le 13$; $N < M$; $M \ne N$; $N \ne 1$; $M - N \ne 1$). Generally speaking, the development of the children's cognitive processes involved a gradual shift from more primitive and less demanding memory strategies (where e.g., one's fingers serve as external memory aid, EXT) to reconstructive memory processes (where the answer is derived in working memory, REC) to retrieval processes (where the answer is stored in long-term memory, LTM). To exemplify, starting in the first grade with about 20% of the problems given no answer, 35% EXT, 10% REC, and 20% LTM solutions the children give answers to almost all problems in the third grade, solve about 20% of the problems in EXT, 10 to 15% in REC, and about 40% in LTM solutions. If a problem was solved by using a given strategy it was often very likely that the problem had been solved in this way the term before and that it was going to be solved in the same way next term too. Switches from one strategy to another were characterized by changes towards increasing sophistication in terms of memory representation during the problem solving process.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Åke (Ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Swedish educational research in the early eighties

Bibliographic reference:

Liber
Stockholm, 1981
STUDIA PSYCHOLOGICA ET PAEDAGOGICA, No 54
ISSN 0346-5926

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Documentation; educational research, Sweden; organization of research; university institute

Abstract:

The present book gives a survey in English of current educational research in Sweden.
As an introduction some glimpses from the historical development of educational research in Sweden are presented together with notes on its present organization and some general trends.
The rest of the book is in two parts. The first part describes the ten major research departments now in operation. These are the centres of research training in education, and in these centres most of the research projects funded with state grants are carried out. The second part presents the operations of the four central organizations for funding educational research in Sweden.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	72	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bjurwill, Christer

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Was P.H. Ling's pedagogical gymnastics influenced by J.J. Rousseau?

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Reprints and miniprints, No 340
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:
-

Key words:
Conference, gymnastics, history of education, philosophy, physical education

Abstract:

This paper raises the question from which different quarters P.H. Ling was influenced when working out his gymnastics. Could it be that
(1) J.J. Rousseau's ideas on education played a more significant role for Ling than is generally accepted and that
(2) Ling's stay in Lund in 1804-13 strengtened these ideas and at the same time gave other impulses to his gymnastics?

The results indicate that we probably have to answer "yes" to these two questions. It seems possible to identify a not inconsiderable Rousseauian influence on Ling both in his writings and in his living. It is also possible to see how the stay in Lund directed him into the scientific, philosophical, pedagogical and psychological thoughts that later on were manifested in his main work on gymnastics: "Theory and Principles of Gymnastics".

Pub. date: April 1980	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Thord Erasmie	**Inst.:** Department of Education Linköping University S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:

Adult Education I
An Introduction to Research and Development Work

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping University. Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1980.
The Portugal Project. Document No. IX. Report LiU-PEK-R-62, 1980
ISBN 91-7372-390-8
ISSN 0348-4785

Title of project:

The Portugal Project

Key words:

Adult Education, Evaluation, Research Methods, Research Design, Project Development

Abstract:

In all educational programmes, research and development work are closely linked to teaching activities. The aim of this volume is to provide basic knowledge for adult educators, community workers and other groups of people who are interested in research methods and project development. As non-traditional methods tend to be used more often than traditional ones in adult education research, designs and strategies of participatory research are exhaustively discussed.

The five chapters of the volume are as follows: Theoretical background, Research designs in adult education, Project development and evaluation, The foundation of statistics, Case study - example of a research plan.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1980	205	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish International Development Authority

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Thord Erasmie and Folke Dubell (Editors)	**Inst.:** Department of Education Linköping University S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:

Adult Education II
Research for the People, Research by the People. An Introduction to Participatory Research

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping University. Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden, 1980.
The Portugal Project, Document No. X. Report LiU-PEK-R-63
ISBN 91-7372-391-6
ISSN 0348-4785

Title of project:

The Portugal Project

Key words:

Participatory Research, Adult Education, Community Development.

Abstract: Participatory research emerged during the last decade as an alternative to the traditional methods in social science research - methods which have failed in improving the conditions of the people. In April 1980 fifty adult educators and community workers met in Yugoslavia in order to discuss the epistemology and the implementation of participatory research. In this document some of the papers, reported at the conference, are reproduced. With a more general article about obstacles and shortcomings in adult education due to socio-economic patterns of production and consumption of knowledge as the starting point, the papers are ordered into two groups: theoretical papers and case studies. The following papers are included: Erasmie, T, Problems Related to Production and Consumption of Knowledge in Developing Countries: Some Lessons from Portugal.
Fals Borda, O. Science and the Common People.
Jackson, T., Conchelos, G. & Vigoda, A. The Dynamics of Participation in Participatory Research.
Kassam, Y. The Issue of Methodology in Participatory Research
Vio Grossi, F. The Socio-Political Implications of Participatory Research
de Vries, J. Science as Human Behavior: On the Epistemology of the Participatory Research Approach
Kanhare, V.P. The Struggle in Dhulia: A Women's Movement in India
Gaventa, J. Land Ownership in Appalachia, USA: A Citizens' Research Project
de Wit, T. & Gianotten, V. Rural Training in Traditional Communities of Peru
Mustafa, K. The Role of Culture in Development: Jipemoyo Project, Tanzania
Levis, M. A Trade Union and the Case of Automation in Norway.

Pub. date: October 1980	**Pages:** 190	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish International Development Authority

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fritzell, Christer

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Teaching, science and ideology
A critical inquiry into the sociology of pedagogy

Bibliographic reference:

LiberLäromedel
Lund, 1981
STUDIA PSYCHOLOGICA ET PAEDAGOGICA, No 53
ISSN 0346-5926

Title of project:

-

Key words: Critical social theory, dialectical theory, ideology, Marxian social theory, scientific paradigms, pedagogy, research on teaching, social reproduction, sociology of science, technology of teaching, theory of the state, theory of science

Abstract: Focusing upon pedagogical research on teaching in the USA and Sweden during the present century, the study attempts to reconstruct the predominant paradigm of such research from three general points of departure: 1) A description of certain distinguishing features of the paradigm is carried out in terms of its own theory and methodology of science. 2) An explanation of these features is pursued on the basis of a sociology of science. 3) A critical reconstruction of the paradigm is initiated from the standpoint of a theory of the dialectics of society and social science. The general aims and functions, theoretical and practical concerns, etc within the paradigm are described, and its scientific methodology is epitomized in terms of nomothetic, technical and normative features. The description points to the interest in the establishment of generalized knowledge of the efficient pursuit of predetermined objectives by means of standardized methods of teaching. The problem of reification is considered in this context. The explanatory reconstruction takes a basis in Marxian social theory and sets out to explore the fruitfulness of apprehending the predominant methodology of scientific production in the context of social reproduction in society at large. Elaborating a theory of ideology in these terms, the study concentrates on a discussion of the ideological practice of research on teaching in relation to its state functions. To close the study, some tentative propositions are presented with regard to the possibilities of paradigmatic change within research on teaching. The study thus attempts to contribute to the development of a critical-dialectical view of education and pedagogy.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 249	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Grummas, Agneta
Johansson, Henning

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title: Ett projekt om projekt: Fallstudier av SÖ-finansierade FoU-projekt avseende förvaring, arkivering och vidareutnyttjande av insamlat material.
A project on projects: Case studies of research projects financed by the National Swedish Board of Education regarding archives, files and reanalysis of collected material.

Bibliographic reference: Grummas, A. & Johansson, H. Ett projekt om projekt: Fallstudier av SÖ-finansierade FoU-projekt avseende förvaring, arkivering och vidareutnyttjande av insamlat material. Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 84, 1980.
Grummas, A. & Johansson, H. A project on projects: Case studies of research projects financed by the National Swedish Board of Education regarding archives, files and reanalysis of collected material. Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå no 84, 1980. ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project: probleminventering avseende möjligheterna att utnyttja tidigare insamlade data inom FoU-projekt.
An inventory of problems regarding the possibilities to make further use of data collected by research projects.

Key words:
Archives, file, reanalysis

Abstract: The possibilities of making further use of research data have been examined with case studies of eleven research projects financed by the National Swedish Board of Education. Reports, articles, etc published by the projects have been collected together with all instruments used in the projects. These were then taken as the starting-point for interviews with the project leaders regarding the suitability of their project material for further use. At the same time we studied how the project material is stored. The results show that all projects consider their material to be suitable for further use in important educational topics. The insecurity in the conditions of commissioned research work raises, however, many practical obstacles to further use of the material. One obstacle is that the research institutions lack resources to take care of the material from terminated projects in such a way that their material is directly accessible for further use. The results point to an embarrassing discrepancy between on one hand, the expectations of the Riksdag and Government and, on the other, the resources of the institutions to come up to these expectations.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1980	30+300	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Åke Isling

Inst.:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Kampen för och emot en demokratisk skola. 1. Samhällsstruktur och skolorganisation. - Struggle For and Against a Democratic School. 1. Social Structure and School Organization

Bibliographic reference:

Sober Förlags AB/Sober-Dokumentation 11 and Sveriges lärarförbund/Pedagogiska skrifter 262, Stockholm 1980. ISBN 91-7296-117-1 (stitched), 91-7296-119-8 (bound)

Title of project:

The Emergence of a Democratic View of Schooling: A Study of the Swedish School Debate and School Politics 1800-1980

Key words:

Democratizing (of School), School Politics, School Organization - Mandatory Primary School, Comprehensive School

Abstract:

The aim of the study is two-fold: 1. To describe certain aspects of the development of the primary school system in Sweden from early 1800s up to the present time. 2. To analyze this development in order to inquire into some major forces behind it.

A dialectic approach for the study as a whole has been combined with a method of primary source criticism in the treatment of the material dealing with the history of school. The intension has been to combine objective descriptions with normative analyses. The analyses are based on an explicit foundation of values. This foundation is expressed primarily by the concepts of democracy and democratic school. The basic view is dialectic and the approach is conflict-theoretical. The theoretical frame-work has connections with the Marxist theory of history, but it puts particular emphasis on a democratic interpretation of man and society.

Three major stages in the development of the primary school are described and analyzed: the establishment and early development of the compulsory primary school (folkskolan), the struggle to make the 6-year folkskola a common school (allmän bottenskola) for children from all classes, and the development that led up to a 9-year comprehensive school (enhetsskola/grundskola).

The theoretical discussion is carried a step further by relating it to theories of the role of the school in society. Contradictions, which arise in connection with attempts to democratize the school in a still unequal society, are pointed out in that way.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	432	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Stiftelsen Sveriges Allmänna Folkskollärarförening - The Foundation of The Swedish Association of Public Primary School Teachers

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inger Marklund(ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala / Educational Research in Uppsala

Bibliographic reference:
Depertment of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 25

ISBN 91-85250-55-4, ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:
-

Key words:
Research programme, educational research

Abstract:
The department of Education at the university of Uppsala got its present organization in 1977. As a consequence of the reform in higher education in Sweden, the department of education at the university and at the School of Education were united into one department. The research programme of today's department thus is an integration of the research programmes and research traditions from these two earlier separate departments.

The present research programme consists of eleven research domains:
1. Child rearing, child care and conditions during childhood.
2. Research on counseling treatment.
3. Physically and mentally handicapped in school and society.
4. Pupil qualifications and instructional methods.
5. Local school development: conditions and effects.
6. Instructional organisation and instructional environments.
7. Evalualtion of reforms in education.
8. Recurrent education.
9. Teacher profession and teacher education.
10. Research in educational history.
11. Social science research in Sweden: past, present and future.

The report gives an overview of the different research studies and projects within each of these research dominans.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 190	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Research programme	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 107

Author:

Sixten Marklund

Inst.:

Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Skolsverige 1950-1975. Del 1. 1950 års reformbeslut (School in Sweden 1950-1975. Part 1. The 1950 reform decision.)

Bibliographic reference:

Liber UtbildningsFörlaget, 162 29 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975.

Key words:
School reform, educational change, educational policy, history of education

Abstract:

This is the first monograph in a planned series of six books about the changes in education in Sweden during 1950-1975 with a turn-over from a system of parallel schools to a unitary system. In this first volume the background of the 1950 reform decision is given in a review of primary and lower-secondary school up to 1950, state committee investigations and final decision in parliament in 1950. This resulted in a period of try-out activities. The conditions for this try-out period are analysed and discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 265	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ingvar Werdelin

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping

Title:
Participatory Research in Education

Bibliographic reference:

Interdisciplinaria, Vol 1. No. 2
Buenos Aires, 1981, pp. 159-183

Title of project:

Key words:

Research Methods, Research Design, Adult Education

Abstract: The article presents participatory research: defines the concept, discusses it as a scientific method, analyses its implications, and exemplifies fields where it can be used. In participatory research a developmental activity is integrated with a research activity and continuously evaluated, allowing the plans for the activity to be adjusted to produce successively better outcomes. As different from action research, the activity is directed by the participants in the activity, and the goal behind it is the development of the participants themselves or their situation. In action research the goal is determined outside the group of participants, and there is an outside client.

Participatory research is found to have ideological implications: It assumes that the participants in the activity shall control this work. It aims at activating and alerting the participants, and it lets society profit from the development of its members, the analysis made of goals and problems, and the solution to some of the problems.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 25	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY — ANIMAL

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Archer, T. Sjödén, P-O.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Environment-dependent taste-aversion extinction: A question of stimulus novelty at conditioning.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiological Psychology, 1980, 9, 102-108

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: In Experiment 1, four groups of rats were exposed to two saccharin (Sac) - lithium chloride (LiCl) pairings in a novel animal compartment. In subsequent daily extinction trials, Sac (2 groups) or water (H_2O) (2 groups) was presented either in the same (as conditioning) or a different compartment. There was no evidence that the presence or absence of the conditioning compartment influenced the amounts of Sac or H_2O drunk. Post-extinction preference tests (Sac vs H_2O), performed in the conditioning compartment, showed a compartment-dependent extinction effect: There was a significantly stronger aversion in the group drinking Sac during extinction in a different (from conditioning) compartment, as compared to the group drinking Sac in the conditioning compartment. In Exp. 2, four groups were given two Sac-LiCl trials in a novel (2 groups) or in a novel (2 groups) or a familiar (2 groups) compartment. One "novel compartment" group and one "familiar" group were offered Sac during daily Sac-aversion extinction trials in the conditioning compartment, and the remaining groups drank Sac in a different compartment. Again, inter-compartment generalization of the Sac aversion was demonstrated: There was no evidence that the particular compartment present influenced the strength of aversion during extinction. Post-extinction preference tests showed the previously observed compartment-dependent extinction effect only in the case of the "novel compartment" groups. Thus, in view of previously reported data, the number of conditioning trials and the novelty of the conditioning compartment were shown critical to compartment-dependent taste-aversion extinction.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
— HUMAN

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 110

Author: Thomas Adelbratt & Henry Montgomery	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Attractiveness of decision rules

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica 45 (1980) 177-185
North-Holland Publishing Company

Title of project:

Key words:

Decision rules, applicability, usage

Abstract:

Four groups of fifteen subjects were each presented with a hypothetical choice situation (job offers or apartments). Before choosing, the subjects were informed about three compensatory and three non-compensatory decision rules and were asked to rate the applicability of each rule in the given situation. Means of the applicability ratings were highest for two compensatory rules. The response distributions across individuals and situations indicated that the subjects could distinguish among the rules in a meaningful way. Reported usage of decision rules was closely related to the applicability ratings, particularly for the conjunctive rule. Factors favoring certain rules were discussed, as well as the validity of retrospective reports on decision rules.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

111

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars H Alin	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

The retention of a single event V: The retention of the loudness of a tone with and witout proactive or retroactive interference from the same tone but with varying degrees of intensity and with different interstimulus intervals.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1980, 10, No. 10

Title of project:

Key words:

Memory, loudness, interference, consolidation

Abstract:

The retention of the loudness of a tone was studied in five experiments. The subjects were 330 boys and girls in grades 4 and 5. The memory of the loudness of a single tone was found to grow stronger during time intervals up to 28 days. An increase in the physical strength of a proactive tone resulted in a corresponding rise in the recalled levels of intensity of the standard. A shortening of the interstimulus interval in the proactive conditions resulted in a greater interference effect. The results of the retroactive conditions were interpreted to be effects of mutual influences between the stored stimuli. The results were in support of the hypotheses put forward in Study IV in the present series, and could be predicted within the frame of Interference Theory.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

112

Author: Lars H Alin, Toini Jönsson, & Bertil Ohlsson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

The memory of emotional experiences

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 5

Title of project:

Key words:

Memory, emotional experiences, different age periods

Abstract:

Seventeen male and 21 female subjects ranging from one 18 to 77 years of age were asked to recall one event from each of three age periods: 6-8 years Situation 1, 12-14 years Situation 2, and secondary school about 15-22 years Situation 3. The results seemed to reflect the growing maturity of the subjects as regards the external environment for the recollection as well as regards the feelings reported. Unpleasant feelings were recalled more frequently. About 10.5 per cent of the memories were said to be new for the subjects. Only 41.8% of the reports seemed to be emotionally coloured. The emotional mood of the subjects at the time of the interview was related to the emotional loadings of their recollections, especially the unpleasant and mixed ones. No differences were found between subjects of different ages nor were there any sex differences. Some methodological points were observed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

113

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengtsson, I. & Gabrielsson, A.	**Inst.:** Inst. för musikvetenskap Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Methods for analyzing performance of musical rhythm

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 257-268

Title of project:
Empirisk rytmforskning

Key words:
Performance, musical, rhythm

Abstract:
Performance of musical rhythm was analyzed to test the hypothesis that such performance is characterized by certain systematic variations as regards the durations of the sound events in relation to strict mechanical regularity. Monophonic performances of 28 melodies in different notations were registered, and the duration data were treated by a special computer program for systematic variations and by factor analysis. The methods are illustrated for one of the melodies demonstrating pronounced systematic variations and different types of performance as found by factor analysis.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anna-Christina Blomkvist	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Mood, attitudes and sentence verification tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1980, 10, No. 11

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, attitude, sentence verification tests

Abstract:

Interactions between mood, attitudes, and performance on sentence verification tasks were studied in different groups of subjects. Some earlier results were confirmed, and the relationship between good mood and good performance was supported. Very able subjects seemed less susceptible to mood variations. Practice did not make other subjects more able in that sense. Less able subjects produced more responses when in a good mood, whether right or wrong. Mood had no effect on improvement, and interaction between mood and some specific mental operations were difficult to interpret. As explicit negation times occasionally exceeded 3 seconds, it is evident that the understanding of some wording demanded considerable effort. We thus suggest, e.g. that interpretation times of instructions for emergency tools be studies thoroughly, since they have to be understood in a less good mood.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 28	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish National Defence Research Institute

115

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brehmer, Berndt Hagafors, Roger Johansson, Roger	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala

Title:

Cognitive skills in judgment: Subjects' ability to use information about weights, function forms, and organizing principles

Bibliographic reference:

Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 1980, 26, 373-385

Title of project:

Human judgment

Key words:

inference, learning, decision making

Abstract:

Subjects' ability to use information about weights, function forms, and organizing principles in judgment was investigated in five experiments. The results of the first experiment showed that subjects are able to apply weights to cues with great proficiency, and replicated earlier results showing that subjects tend to interpret weights in terms of slopes, rather than variance accounted for. The second experiment showed that a given set of weights could be used for both linear and nonlinear cues, and the third experiment that integrating information from a linear and a nonlinear cue is not harder than integrating cues of the same kind. The fourth and fifth experiments showed that subjects have great problems in using configural rules for integrating information from two cues. This may explain why configurality is not often found in studies of clinical judgment.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	13	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

116

Author:

Brehmer, Berndt
Kuylenstierna, Jan

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala

Title:

Content and consistency in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 1980, 26, 54-64

Title of project:

Human judgment

Key words:
inference, learning, decision making

Abstract:

Four experiments investigated the relation between content and consistency in multiple-cue probability learning tasks. The first two experiments show that giving the task a content seen by the subjects as indicating probabilistic cue-criterion relations, does not change their general approach to the task; subjects behave in the same way in these conditions as in conditions involving no task content. The results of Experiments 3 and 4 replicate earlier results from abstract single-cue probability learning tasks which indicated that giving information about the probabilistic nature of the task and the strategy to use does not lead to better performance. It is concluded that although an inappropriate, deterministic strategy may be the explanation why subjects perform suboptimally in probabilistic inference tasks, changing this strategy to a more appropriate statistical one does not help, presumably because the subjects lack the processing capacity needed to implement this kind of strategy.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	11	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

117

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brännström, Lauritz	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå 901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Effects of spatial configuration on search of visual displays

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 151, 1980

Title of project:

Effects of spatial factors on visual attention processes

Key words:

Form perception, human information processing, selective attention, visual field.

Abstract:

The visual scanning of redundant and random spatial configurations of two-digit numbers was investigated in a target recognition task. The correlation between the spatial and numerical orders of the stimulus elements was either perfect or zero. An ordered scanning occurred for systematic spatial configurations while for the random configurations recognition seemed to be based on the perceived clarity of elements. Performance was facilitated when the spatial and numerical orders of the elements were related but was detrimental when they were unrelated. For random spatial configurations the recognition of the target was dependent on its distance to the point of fixation and independent of the numerical relations. The general effects were more pronounced when the subjects were informed about the relation between spatial and numerical order.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 118

Author: Brännström, Lauritz	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Effects of spatial configuration on visual attention processes

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 154, 1980

Title of project:

Effects of spatial factors on visual attention processes

Key words:

Form perception, human information processing, selective attention, visual field.

Abstract:

The significance of spatial factors on an initial segmentation and an active attentional phase was demonstrated by briefly exposing spatial configurations of elements and then asking the subjects to reproduce the patterns or to search them for a target letter. Judgmental classification of reproduced patterns revealed that the segmentation phase is affected by the form of the functional field of view, retinal position, spatial redundancy, and density. The pattern of the attended positions in the search phase reflected the impact of certain specific properties of the spatial configurations and the task requirements. The results lend support as to the validity of the suggested differences in the modes of processing.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brännström, Lauritz	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Effects of spatial position and density on visual acuity

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 153, 1980

Title of project:

Effects of spatial factors on visual information processes

Key words:

Acuity, visual field, spatial position, density

Abstract:

Visual acuity as a function of target position and density was measured in a letter recognition task. By controlling the subject´s attention and positional preferences and by avoiding end-effects for the dense displays it was shown that acuity fell off linearly with target distance for the densities 0, 5, and 10 elements per square degree. Density affected the slope of the acuity function by making it steeper while increasing density from 5 to 10 elements/square degree did not affect the slope further, suggesting that density only affects general visual load. Confidence ratings collected in the same experiment confirmed the recognition data.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brännström, Lauritz	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Effekter av spatiala faktorer på visuella uppmärksamhetsprocesser

Effects of spatial factors on visual attention processes

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, Supplement Series, No. 7, 1980

Title of project:

Effects of spatial factors on visual attention processes

Key words:

Form perception, human information processing, selective attention, visual field

Abstract: The impact of spatial factors on visual information processing has been underestimated in most theories up to date. However, the segmentation of the visual field into perceptual units as well as the distribution of visual attention should be contingent on the spatial characteristics of the visual display. Two main issues are treated in eight empirical studies. First, spatial interaction effects in letter processing were measured by reaction time and accuracy of recognition. The results revealed strong effects of retinal position, effects of contour interference with close elements, and a different interaction effect between the feature extracting processes of adjacent letters. The latter result suggests that attention may be divided between a few processing channels. The channels were interfering at small spatial separations but independent at larges ones. Both the reaction time measures and the measures of sensitivity (d') yielded the same results. Confidence ratings lended further support to the results. Secondly, effects of spatial configuration on visual attention processes were studied in the four remaining experiments. A search experiment showed that the choice of scanning strategy depended on the spatial configuration of elements. Systematic configurations were searched in an ordered manner while for random configurations the recognition of the target element depended on its retinal position (clarity). In another experiment the perception of spatial configuration was studied by means of magnitude estimation and reproduction methods, yielding results compatible with those of the search experiment. In a third experiment the role of spatial configuration was ruled out by proper control of end-segregation effects and selective attentional processes. In that case the spatial position of the target element was the significant factor while an increase in the general visual load only had marginal effects. In a final experiment the partitioning of the visual information processing into an initial segmentation phase and an attentional phase was tested by means of reproduction and search tasks. The results suggested that the two phases were relatively independent.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 11	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Brännström, Lauritz

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Evaluating visual displays by means of judgment and reproduction methods

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 152, 1980

Title of project:

Effects of spatial factors on visual attention processes

Key words:

Form perception, human information processing, selective attention, visual field, judgment and reproductions methods.

Abstract:

The spatial layout of visual displays was evaluated by means of three magnitude estimation tasks and one reproduction task. Decreased redundancy of the spatial configuration of elements was reflected in lower estimations and reproductions scores. The tasks referring to visual aspects were quite sensitive to variations in spatial configuration but even the tasks referring to content attributes were affected in a similar way. The ease of application, the reliability and the sensitivity of the paper and pencil methods motivate their use as complementary methods to operational tests of visual displays.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Böök, Anders and Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Processing of information about location during locomotion: Effects of a concurrent task and locomotion patterns.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 185-192

Title of project:

Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:
Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory.

Abstract:

How maintenance of orientation during locomotion in unfamiliar environments is accomplished was investigated by having subjects walk behind a moving light line (1.12 m/sec) in a dark room and, from a stopping point, numerically estimate direction and distance to the starting point. Two linear distances (5.0-8.4 m) and the angle of direction change (45, 90, and 135 deg) were orthogonally varied as 12 locomotion patterns. Eight high-school students were assigned to each of three conditions, two in which the starting point was invisible, one in which it was visible. In one of the former conditions the subjects counted backwards rapidly during walking. Lower accuracy and longer latency times were found in the counting condition whilst the other two conditions differed only slightly. The results suggested that accurate maintenance of orientation is achieved by recurrent encoding, coordination and decoding of information about direction change and locomotion distance, processes which demand central processing capacity and therefore are interfered with by a concurrent task.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 8	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Building Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Böök, Anders and Gärling, Tommy

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:
Processing of information about location during locomotion: Effects of amount of visual information about the locomotor patterns

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1980, 51, 231-238.

Title of project:
Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory.

Abstract:

How maintenance of orientation during locomotion in unfamiliar environments is accomplished was investigated by presenting subjects (n = 32) a target in different locations in a dark room, having them walk linearly behind a moving light line (1.12 m/sec), and from a stopping point 12 and 22.6 m away, numerically estimate direction and distance to the target. An equal number of subjects was assigned to each of 2 x 2 treatment levels: the starting point either visible or invisible from the stopping point and the target either visible only from the starting point or throughout each trial. In the conditions with invisible targets there were mainly negative effects of the visible starting point, partially the same as those previously obtained for a concurrent task during locomotion. The results suggested that maintenance of orientation is achieved by recurrent central processing of information, which if postponed leads to impaired performance mainly because forgetting occurs.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Building Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Christopherson, S.L., Schultz, C. B., Waern, Y.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Stockholm

Title:
The effect of two contextual conditions on recall of a reading passage and on thought processes in reading.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Reading, vol.24, No. 7, 573-578, 1981.

Title of project:
Constructive learning.

Key words:
reading processes, thinking aloud, recall, comprehension

Abstract:

The effect of two contextual conditions on thought processes during reading and on recall of text was studied. Thirty-five high-school students read a passage about washing clothes, twenty-five without any title, and ten with a title. All subjects were instructed to think aloud while reading the text. It was found that the subjects in the group, which was given the title, in the thinking aloud protocols, 1) made greater use of world knowledge, 2) made less attempts to consciously represent the meaning of the text sentences, 3) made more attempts to match the text meaning with their prior knowledge, and 4) constructed more new meanings from the text and prior knowledge. Further, this group had greater recall of the text than the group not given the title. The conclusion is that prior knowledge affects processes during reading as well as recall after reading.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Efficiency vs. effectiveness in mental work: The differential effect of stress.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 568.

Title of project:
Mental arbetskapacitet, ansträngning och stresstolerans.
(Mental work capacity, effort, and stress tolerance)

Key words:

Mental work, Stress, Individual differences

Abstract:

The relationship between performance and perceived effort was used as an index of efficiency to investigate the differential effect of memory load and loud semi-verbal noise on subjects in two tasks. In both a verbal search task with rehearsal load and a closed-system-thinking task individual differences in perceived effort were found to be considerably more pronounced than those in performance thus indicating a differential effect of stress on processing efficiency. The differences appeared to be linked to arousal levels as indexed by personality dimensions of extraversion and neuroticism. In terms of processing efficiency, subjects thought to be high on arousal were more affected by high load than those thought low on arousal.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	9	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dornic, Stan	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Information processing and language dominance.

Bibliographic reference:

International Review of Applied Psychology, 1980, 29, 119-140.

Title of project:

Informationsbehandling, språk och stress.
(Information processing, language and stress)

Key words:

Bilingualism, Information processing, Stress

Abstract:

Research on information processing in bilinguals is selectively reviewed. The role of basic perceptual, attentional and response processes in language dominance is analyzed with special regard to speed factors in language decoding (comprehension) and encoding (production). Pronounceability of words in inner speech is shown to affect speed and adequacy of perception, rehearsal, organization and storage of information, thus constituting a major factor in language dominance. The relative efficiency of information processing in dominant and subordinate languages is shown to be a function of mental load and various types of stress. The effect of task stress, noise, mental fatigue, language set and language switching is illustrated by recent experiments. In addition to performance measures, perceived difficulty and effort are discussed as an important index of language dominance. Finally, some important theoretical issues in the information processing research on bilingualism are briefly outlined, and possible fields of application are pointed out.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	22	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Language dominance, spare capacity and perceived effort in bilinguals.

Bibliographic reference:

Ergonomics, 1980, 23, 369-377.

Title of project:

Informationsbehandling, språk och stress.
(Information processing, language and stress)

Key words:

Bilingualism, Processing capacity, Effort

Abstract:

The world becomes increasingly bilingual, and the non-balanced bilingual (in whom one language system is dominant) represents the most typical group of bilinguals. For a vast number of people using their nondominant languages for decoding (comprehension) and encoding (production), the information processing capacity is considerably reduced. The imbalance between the bilingual's language systems is typically enhanced by high mental load and stress. In many cases, however, performance criteria do not reveal this imbalance. This study presents an experimental illustration of the use of more subtle measures of information processing capacity in bilinguals. 'Spare' capacity was measured by using a subsidiary task technique, and perceived effort was rated by means of psychophysical scales. These measures indicate the 'hidden cost' behind the overt performance, thus revealing the latent imbalance between the bilingual's two language systems. The main aim of the paper is to draw attention to this sort of research and its potential contribution to the study of work tasks in which verbal component is essential.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Noise and language dominance.

Bibliographic reference:

In J.V. Tobias, G. Jansen & W.D. Ward (Eds.), Proceedings of the Third International Congress on Noise.
Rockville, Maryland: ASHA Reports 10, 1980, pp. 331-336.

Title of project:

Informationsbehandling, språk och stress.
(Information processing, language and stress)

Key words:

Noise, Bilingualism, Effort

Abstract:

Bilingual subjects performed information processing tasks involving load on attention and on short-term memory. The tasks were performed in both of the bilingual's languages, in quiet and in noise. Noise tended to enhance the imbalance between the subjects' language systems. Two mechanisms seem to underlie this phenomenon. (a) Since noise may mask inner speech, subvocal verbal operations (naming, rehearsal) are more likely to be affected more when these tasks are performed in a weaker language due to the poorer pronounceability of words in that language. (b) Noise-induced arousal seems to enhance the dominance of the stronger language system at the expense of the weaker; this seems to follow from (i) an increased tendency-to-translate from the weaker to the stronger language, and (ii) a facilitated interlingual switching in the above direction.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	6	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Spare capacity and perceived effort in information processing.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 567.

Title of project:
Informationsbehandling och stress.
(Information processing and stress)

Key words:

Effort, Attention, Spare capacity

Abstract:

This paper is concerned with the relationships between effort, attention, and reserve capacity in information processing. It is argued that effort cannot be identified with attention: effort is shown to be perceived as high only in tasks requiring dynamic, "working" attention but not in tasks demanding static, even if intense, concentration. It is further argued that spare capacity cannot be regarded as a unitary concept and that *available* spare capacity should be distinguished from momentarily *accessible* capacity. In terms of momentary accessibility, spare capacity is reduced by attentional demands regardless of whether or not they involve effort, and is reflected in response time rather than in detection probability. In terms of availability, spare capacity is best reflected in detection probability, and is shown to be an inverted function of perceived effort exerted on the task.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	9	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dornic, Stan Andersson, Ola	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Difficulty and effort: A perceptual approach.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 566.

Title of project:

Upplevd svårighet och ansträngning vid informationsbehandling.
(Perceived difficulty and effort in information processing)

Key words:

Perceived difficulty, Perceived effort, Information processing

Abstract:

This study attempts to specify the relationship between perceived effort and perceived difficulty in a set of information processing tasks. Experiment 1 confirmed the hypothesis that the effort/difficulty ratio varies within a wide range as a function of the information processing mechanisms involved in the task. Attentional demands and load on working memory affected perceived effort more than perceived difficulty while the latter appeared primarily to be influenced by subjective performance. A second experiment showed that except for maximal difficulty levels, the effort/difficulty ratio within a task tended to be relatively stable across different levels of objective difficulty.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan
Fernaeus, Sven-Erik

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Individual differences in high-load tasks: The effect of verbal distraction.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 569.

Title of project:

Mental belastning och individuella skillnader.
(Mental load and individual differences)

Key words:

Mental load, Distraction, Individual differences

Abstract:

The effect of task-irrelevant information on performance was studied in three tasks involving high load on verbal working memory. The tasks were performed in quiet and under continuous auditory distraction. Individual differences in performance were studied in the form of the hypothesis that arousal, as indexed by personality measures of extraversion and neuroticism, affects the ability to cope with high mental load. Subjects thought to be low on arousal performed better than high arousal persons, and this effect was enhanced by distraction. The results are discussed in terms of a possible triple effect of verbal distraction: diverting attention, masking internal speech, and increasing arousal.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	9	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Equivalence of psychological models: Time-order errors, similarities, subjective spaces

Bibliographic reference:

E. D. Lantermann & H. Feger (Eds.), Similarity and choice.
Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber. 1980. Pp. 88 - 99.

ISBN 3-456-80621-3

Title of project:

Quantitative models for subjective processes

Key words:

Mathematical modeling, psychophysical measurement, scaling, multidimensional scaling

Abstract:

A distinction is made between psychophysical and perceptual invariance. It is shown that the ideas behind Tversky's contrast model for similarity can be applied to the time-order error. The connection between Tversky's ratio model for similarity and a new version of Ekman's content model for similarity is expounded and illustrated by a series of experiments. It is shown that the two different subjective spaces obtained from the same data set, depending on whether a content or a distance model is used, are mathematically equivalent.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	12	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

133

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysical similarities between rats and humans

Bibliographic reference:

Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1980, 16, 125-127.

Title of project:

Quantitative models for subjective processes

Key words:

Mathematical modeling, animal psychophysics, psychophysical measurement, scaling

Abstract:

Church and Deluty (1977) found that rats bisected pairs of durations at their geometric mean and concluded that the psychophysical function for duration in rats is logarithmic. From the same experimental finding and the assumption that the similarity between the short duration and the bisection point equals the similarity between the bisection point and the long duration, together with the unidimensional similarity function proposed by Eisler and Ekman (1959), Stevens' psychophysical power function is derived instead. Since the similarity function thus seems to hold for animals as well as for humans, dealing with similarities appears to make more perceptual than cognitive demands.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities och Social Sciences

Author: Eisler, Hannes; Linde, Lena; Troëng, Göran; Lazar, Rita; Eisler, Britt-Marie & Hellström Åke	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

A complementary bibliography of the psychology of time

Bibliographic reference:

JSAS Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology, 1980, 10, 55.
(Ms. No. 2101)

Title of project:

Human time perception

Key words:
Time estimation, time perception, temporal experience

Abstract:

This bibliography contains 1,652 references concerning the psychology of time, published from 1839 to the end of 1979. Articles in 21 languages, gathered from 441 journals, are included in addition to a number of chapters from books, technical reports, proceedings of congresses, theses, and dissertations. However, references already given in any of the following four books are not included: Fraisse (1967), Doob (1971), Roeckelein (1973), Zelkind ans Sprug (1974). "Psychology of time" is interpreted as experience or sensation of time or duration, i.e. subjective time. Animal studies are left out.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	155	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Per-Håkan S Ekberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

A model of natural reasoning with syllogisms

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborgs Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 4

Title of project:

Key words:
Deductive reasoning, syllogisms, multiplicative integration, fuzzy set, negation

Abstract:

Previous work on syllogistic reasoning was reviewed in short and the failures of those models was argued to stem from that they were built from a comparison of the responses with those prescribed by classical logic. An alternative model of natural reasoning was proposed and empirical support for the basic assumptions in that model was presented. The differences between classical logic and the intuitive, everyday logic, could be traced to at least four sourses (i) the interpretation of the quantifiers, (ii) the interpretation of negation, (iii) the process of integrating the premises, and (iv) the value set of the logic. Connections to other areas of cognitive science such as artificial intelligence were discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
WARF Foundation, Graduate School at the University of Wisconsin

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Per-Håkan S Ekberg

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

On the role of negation in syllogistic reasoning

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborgs Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 3

Title of project:

Key words:

Syllogistic reasoning, negation, preference, decision time

Abstract: In two experiments two different methods were used to investigate how negation in syllogisms was processed. (i) The subjects chose between an affirmative and a negative conclusion to a given premise pair. The appropriate quantity for the preferred conclucion should also be given. (ii) The subjects were forced to specify an appropriate quantity for both an affirmative and a negative conclusion to every premise pair. In addition the decision times were measured. The results showed that in general the data were accounted for by the natural reasoning model in Ekberg and Lopes (1979a; 1979b, 1980). For some subjects in both experiments this was not the case when a premise was universal-negative. In Experiment 1 these subjects preferred a negative conclusion where an affirmative was predicted. In addition the quantity in these conclusions were directly related to the quantity in the non-negative premise when a zero quantity was predicted. The decision times in Experiment II further supported the above results. In general, the decision times were short when the conclusion was affirmative with a constant prolongation when the conclusion was negative. For some subjects in this experiment the result was the opposite when a premise was universal-negative as would be expected if a negative conclusion was preferred in this context. It was concluded that some subjects interpreted no as an ordinary quantifier meaning zero while the remaining subjects interpreted no as a negation. In addition a process of conversion and complementation of the conclusion was suggested for switching from an affirmative to a negative, or vice versa, conclusion.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	21	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

137

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gaunitz, S. C. B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Studies on altered states of consciousness and post-hypnotically released emotions.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, **Abstracts of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social Sciences. 21.**

Sthlm: Almqvist & Wiksell international (distr.) 1980.
ISBN 91-554-1098-7

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Theoretical and empirical works relevant to the domains of research into altered states of consciousness and posthypnotic suggestions are reviewed. The statuses of relaxation heterohypnosis and transcendental meditation as altered states of consciousness are examined. Experimental evidence from one study did not indicate any specific, meditative or hypnotic, physiological state, but meditation and hypnosis were assumed to be similar phenomenologically altered states of consciousness, mainly characterized by changes in the distribution of attention and in body image. Furthermore, in two studies, it was shown that emotions induced under hypnosis can be posthypnotically released and that these posthypnotically released emotions can produce behavior change.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 45	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The University of Uppsala, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gaunitz, S.C.B. Nyström-Bonnier, E. Skalin, M	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Posthypnotic suggestions and behavior change: Highly hypnotizables compared with simulators.

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 269-273

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:
The authenticity of a posthypnotically released emotion was examined to see whether this emotion also could modify the reaction times (RTs) of subjects. The simulant design proposed by Orne (1979) was utilized, with 10 highly hypnotizable subjects and 10 non-hypnotizable simulators participating in the experiment. The subjects received a posthypnotic suggestion to the effect that every presentation of a light stimulus would release a feeling of discomfort and that a second light stimulus would be neutral. They were informed that they could terminate the stimulation by pressing a RT switch and received a suggestion of amnesia for the posthypnotic suggestion. The simulators skilfully imitated the objective behavior of the hypnotic subjects; their physiological reactions increased and their RTs were shorter when exposed to the aversive stimulation. The main differences occurred in the subjective reports. The hypnotic subjects reported that the emotion was released involuntary and found relief in escaping saving that they had deliberately manipulated the objective behavior.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

139 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Bibliographic reference:

Swedish Council for Building Research, 1980 (Document D24)

Title of project:

Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory.

Abstract:

The report is an account of a research project concerned with environmental orientation during locomotion and related problems. It contains (a) a literature review of studies of spatial body orientation, of environmental orientation, and of environmental images (or cognitiva maps), (b) a theoretical frame of reference for studies of environmental orientation and cognitive mapping, (c) a summary of a large number of laboratory and field experiments by the author and his collaborators, and, finally, (d) an account of a questionnaire study concerned with the ease of orientation in different environments, and (e) three case studies of orientation in the blind, orientation in building complexes, and signposting for various types of traffic. The study represents an information processing approach to the problem of how people acquire cognitive maps of their environments and how they maintain orientation when moving about.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	104	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Building Research

140

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Perception av miljöers spatiala organisation under förflyttning.
(Perception of the spatial layout of environments during locomotion.)

Bibliographic reference:

Swedish Council for Building Research, 1980 (Rapport R159)

Title of project:

Perception of the spatial layout of environments during locomotion.

Key words:

Environmental psychology, city planning, cognition, learning, spatial memory.

Abstract:

The report is an account of a study of the perception of the spatial layout of different types of environments as buildings, neighbourhoods, and towns, taking as the point of departure a theoretical frame of reference based on the information processing approach. The results of three different series of experiments are reported and discussed. The results showed that for all types of environments investigated the perception of the spatial layout changed rather rapidly towards veridicality and higher precision as a function of experience with the environment. The assumption that a long-term memory representation mediates the perception of the environment received support, thus demonstrating the value of the information processing approach to the problem of how people acquire cognitive maps of their environments and how they maintain orientation when moving about.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 93	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Building Research

141

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagafors, Roger	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Learning of probabilistic inference tasks: the importance of situational variables for the subject-task interaction

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis
Abstracts of Uppsala Dissertations form the Faculty of Social Sciences 23,
ISBN 91-554-1138-X

Title of project:

Human Judgment

Key words:

Cognition, learning, judgment, hypothesis testing

Abstract:

Learning of probabilistic inference tasks is studied within the general paradigm provided by Social Judgment Theory (SJT), which stems from the probabilistic functionalism of Egon Brunswik. The methodological and theoretical status of research concerning learning of probabilistic inference is briefly described. Furthermore, a series of four empirical studies concerning the impact of situational variables on the subject-task interaction in probabilistic inference tasks is summarized. The hypothesis that the suboptimal performance often observed in probabilistic inference tasks is due to cognitive strain, as well as more specific hypotheses about subject-task interaction in these tasks, are tested.

The results from the empirical studies indicate that, (i) situational variables have considerable impact on learning performance in probabilistic inference tasks, (ii) the hypothesis of cognitive strain explains part of the suboptimality in probabilistic inference tasks, (iii) the assumption within the leading theory of learning of probabilistic inference (the hypothesis testing model) that the subjects' hypotheses about the features of probabilistic inference tasks are generated by means of a task-independent sampling-process, is rejected as a general principle, and (iv) earlier results from research on learning of probabilistic inference have limited generality since the significance of situational variables has been neglected.

Finally, an outline for a new hypothesis testing model is suggested. In this model the subjects' hypothesis testing activity is assumed to depend on their representation of the task. The learner's representation of the task is assumed to be a function of his earlier experience, the way the task is presented, and the content of the task. The hypothesis testing process suggested, consists of three kinds of activities; hypothesis-selection, hypothesis-validation and hypothesis-adaptation.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 45	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagafors, R., & Brehmer, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Effects of information presentation mode and learning paradigm on the learning of probabilistic inference tasks under different levels of memory strain.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 249-255

Title of project:

Human Judgment

Key words:

Cognition, learning, judgment, inductive thinking

Abstract:

The effects of information presentation mode (i.e. visual access vs. not access to an ordered array of cue combinations) and learning paradigm (i.e. selection vs. reception of cue-combinations) on learning of two-cue probabilistic inference tasks were studied in two 2x2 factorial experiments representing two levels of memory strain. The results showed that information presentation mode affected performance regardless of amount of memory strain, while learning paradigm affected performance only under conditions of high memory strain.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 7	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

143

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

About perspective transformation induced by motion and the theory of visual space perception.

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 278, 1980

Title of project:

Projektionsgeometri och visuell rumsperception via artificiell stimulering av perifera näthinneområden

Key words:

Abstract:

The report is a summary of a paper read at the Abano International Seminar on Perception, 1979.

Two main modes for specifying the proximal stimulus for visual space perception are stretched: the traditional "pictorial" type of pattern analysis and the "computational" types of model searching for mathematical equivalents to the percept in the spatio-temporal optic flow.

The present writer, like the early Gibson, earlier has argued for a computational model based on projective geometry. Further arguments for this model is brought forward. Specifically, the results from ongoing experimental research on perceptual effects of wide angle perspective flow patterns strongly supporting the projective model are described and analysed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	22	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Visual space perception through motion

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 279, 1980

Title of project:

Projektionsgeometri och visuell rumsperception via artificiell stimulering av perifera näthinneområden

Key words:

Abstract:

The report contains the written text to a tutorial paper read at the NATO conference on motion perception, Veldhoven, August, 1980. Mathematical flow models for description of the optic stimulation are contrasted to the traditional static image model and a perspective flow model of the type initially introduced by J.J. Gibson is specifically argued for.

Till recently the experimental verification for this model has been limited to object motion perception in central vision. In the paper the first results from a program concerning investigation of peripheral three-dimensional space perception are described and their theoretical implications are discussed. In short, these studies make clear that the retinal periphery in an astonishingly efficient way responds to perspective flow patterns in terms of perception of a rigid three-dimensional space.

Also the perceptual metric for veridical space perception is discussed. Furthermore, some videopoints on essential problem areas for future research in visual space and motion perception are given.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G. Hofsten, C. Jansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Direct perception and perceptual processe

Bibliographic reference:

The Behvaioral and Brain Sciences, 1980, 388

Title of project:

Projektionsgeometri och visuell rumsperception via artificiell stimulering av perifera näthinneområden

Key words:

Abstract:

Comments on S. Ullman's article "Against direct perception", Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1980, 3, 373-381, concerning (1) the definitions of direct and indirect perception, (2) the lack of distinction between perceptual processing and cognitive problem solving, and (3) the three levels of theoretical problem settings proposed in the article.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Gunnar Hofsten, C. v. Jansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Event Perception

Bibliographic reference:

Annual Review of Psychology, 1980, 31,27-63

Title of project: Projektionsgeometri och visuell rumsperception via artificiell stimulering av perifera näthinneområden

Key words:

Abstract:

This is a chapter reviewing the current research on perceptual recording of changes in the environment (mostly motion) and in the perceiver's relations to his/her environment. Event perception is characterized as the most common and general type of perception in everyday life while the traditionally studied static perception is regarded as a rather artificial special case. Both kinetic and dynamic aspects are treated. Models for stimulus description are discussed as well as the controversary between direct perception types of theory and problem solving types like the cue theory. Also the problems of visual motor control are observed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 36	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Henry Montgomery

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Decision Rules and the Search for a Dominance Structure: Towards a process model of decision making.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 11, No.9, 1981, in press.

Title of project:

Key words:
Decision making, dominance, information processing

Abstract:

A number of problems associated with non-compensatory and compensatory decision rules are discussed. It is suggested that these problems could be avoided if the rules are seen as operators in a search for a dominance structure, that is, a cognitive structure in which one choice alternative can be seen as dominant over the others. The search for a dominance structure is assumed to go through four stages, viz., preediting, finding a promising alternative, dominance testing, and dominance structuring. Each of these stages is related to particular decision rules. It is concluded that the ideas offered in this paper imply that decision making is seen as a search for good arguments and not only as a question of judging and integrating given information.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Nilsson, Lars-Göran

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Minne - ingenstans och överallt
(Memory - nowhere and everywhere)

Bibliographic reference:

Forskning och framsteg, 1981, (2), 1-6

Title of project:

Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

Memory, cognitive ability, remembering, theories

Abstract:

This paper first presents a discussion of the commonly used storage metaphor of human memory. In particular, the historical background of this metaphor is discussed as well as the effect this conception of memory has had on the development of the research that has been carried out in the area. A comparison is made between computer memories and human memory. Some obvious problems with the storage metaphor are presented and discussed. The latter part of the paper is devoted to a presentation of an alternative conception of memory. This alternative is called a functionalistic theory. According to this view remembering is regarded as an interaction between cognitive capabilities of the rememberer and specific demands of the task.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	6	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Lars-Göran., Ohlsson, Kjell and Rönnberg, Jerker.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Processing and storage explanations of the modality effect.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1980, 44, 41-50

Title of project:

Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

Recall, memory, theories.

Abstract:

A mixed-mode paradigm was used to evaluate two explanations of the modality effect, i.e. the superior short-term retention of auditorily as opposed to visually presented information. The "processing notion", postulating a larger processing capacity for auditorily presented information gained no support by the present data. The "storage notion", postulating a larger storage capacity for a hypothetical auditory as opposed to a hypothetical visual store, was clearly supported by the data. Overall mixed-mode performance and between-modality differences were the measures used in the evaluation proper. The general conclusion of the present study was that the storage notion constitutes a promising beginning towards a broader understanding of the modality effect.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Nilsson, Lars-Göran and Shaps, Leslie P.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S.901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

A functional view of memory

Bibliographic reference:

In F. Klix and J. Hoffmans (Ed.), Cognition and Memory, Berlin: DVW, 1980
pp. 40-46

Title of project:
Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

Recall, recognition, remembering

Abstract:

The main theme of this chapter is to propose an alternative theoretical conceptualization of memory which is at odds with the generally accepted conception of memory as an entity containing information. A critical point of departure is the emphasis of remembering instead of memory. Remembering is conceived of as an interaction between the cognitive capabilities of the individual and the particular demands of the memory task. This view stresses that the cognitive system as a whole is involved in remembering, and that the compatibility between the task demands at study and test constitutes the single most important principle for the memorability of events. A mathematical model derived from this theoretical view is tested in an experiment involving both recall and recognition tasks. The data obtained were fourd to be in good agreement with the predictions made by the model. The viability of the general theoretical framework is discussed for memory tasks involving recall and recognition.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Lars-Göran and Shaps, Leslie, P.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

A reconstructive-processing interpretation of the recognition failure phenomenon.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1981, 47, 25-37

Title of project:

Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

Recall, recognition, memory

Abstract:

The generality of the recognition failure phenomenon was the primary basis for the present research. It was hypothesized that the phenomenon obtains whenever an insufficient degree of compatibility exists between the task demands at recognition and those present during study. Experiments 1 and 2 demonstrated that, despite a recognition task that was incompatible to conditions of encoding, subjects could actively reconstruct aspects of the initial situation, and hence recognition failure was minimized. It was assumed that the stimulus material - categorized word pairs - facilitated this reconstructive process. Experiment 3 was designed specifically to examine further the reconstructive process as well as recognition failure. The results indicated that (a) the nature of this process could be mathematically predicted, and (b) subjects seldom failed to recognize words they recalled. The results of the present study strongly suggest an important boundary condition of the phenomenon of recognition failure. Moreover, Tulving and Wiseman's (1975) quadratic function could not predict accurately the obtained magnitude of recognition failure.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Scineces.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

152

Author:

Ohlsson, K., Nilsson, L.-G. & Rönnberg, J.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Speed and accuracy in scanning as a function of combinations of text and background colors

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Man Machine Studies, 1981, 14, 215-222

Title of project:

Teledata and text-tv in a man-machine perspective

Key words:

color, perception, scanning

Abstract:

An experiment is reported which employed a method of scanning matrices of letters for specific targets. The color of the letters and the color of the background varied. Scanning time was one dependent variable and accuracy in detecting the correct number of targets in each matrix was another. The results showed a relatively close correspondence between scanning time and the rating data of the same color combinations in an earlier study. With respect to accuracy, the present experiment showed that the overall error rate was extremely low.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Olof Persson and Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Mood and Body Feelings

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 7

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, emotions, body feelings

Abstract:

The relationships between subjective ratings of mood and different body experiences were examined in a sample of normal adults. High correlations were found both between and within all of the different dimensions of mood and body feelings. The more diffuse body experiences were mostly correlated with the negative aspects of mood. Some specific relations between mood and body feelings were also found by means of multiple group factor analysis. The results were discussed and interprested in terms of the subjective properties of bodily discomforts.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Runeson, S.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

There is more to psychological meaningfulness than computation and representation. Commentary to: S. Ullman, Against direct perception

Bibliographic reference:

Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1980, 3 (3), 399-400

Title of project:

Key words:

Perception, Cognition, Mechanisms

Abstract:

Criticism is leveled on Ullman's target article for taking Gibson's notion of perceptual systems as "resonating" or "tuned" to information to be psychologically empty. Since our perceptual systems were "designed" before the advent of the digital computer they are not subject to the same constraints -- much less could computational procedures be taken as exhaustive of psychological meaningfulness. Besides the "rote" digital computer, technology has brought us numerous non-computational "smart" devices and in our search for useful metaphors we had better not overlook the affordances of "older" fields of technology.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Runeson, S. & Frykholm, G.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Visual perception of lifted weight

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1981, 7, 733-740

Title of project:

Visual Perception of Dynamic Events

Key words:
Vision, Weight perception, Psychophysics, Event perception

Abstract:

The weight of a box can be seen by observing another person lifting and carrying it. Evidence is provided in two experiments, the first of which employs videoed events with actor and box visible only as 21 bright patches. Observers judge the box rather linearly with an average slope of .87 and with a pooled standard deviation of 3.8 kg. The second experiment compares visual and haptic perception of box-weight in similar events under conditions of live action. Average slopes of 1.00 in the visual and 1.20 in the haptic mode are obtained with standard deviations of 3.1 kg and 2.0 kg, respectively. It is concluded that the weight of the box, being a dynamic variable of the event, is well specified in the resulting kinematic pattern and hence in the optic array and that the visual system is efficient in picking up such information.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Runeson, S. & Lind, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

S. Ullman's the interpretation of visual motion: a critical review

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 298, 1981

Title of project:

Key words: Motion perception, Depth perception, Correspondence, Local process, Computational approach, Ecological optics

Abstract:

Ullman's book, exemplifying the computational approach to perception, is criticized at three major points. First, the need for a correspondence process is disputed since the available optical input is continuous. Moreover, the correspondence model, if needed, is found faulty in its handling of optical occlusion in probability terms rather than in terms of geometrical laws of occlusion. The relevance of low strobe-rate apparent motion data is also called in question. Second, Ullman is criticized for attacking a straw-man version of "velocity approaches" to depth-from-motion, disregarding that the snapshots that go into his own model are also subject to temporal constraints. Third Ullman does not consider the case of a mobile observer, thereby leaving out a fundamental aspect of visual motion perception and disregarding the availability of unambiguous and absolute information about spatial layout. As a recommendable feature of the book is cited the development of local process models, in particular the Polar-Parallel-Scheme for recovery of structure from motion. Local units are employed to do most of the work on orthographic information and polar-projective aspects are used in a second step. Search for a smart implementation of the scheme is encouraged. Generally, adherents of the computational approach are urged to apply their tools of mathematical formalization to "Ecological Optics" and take guidance from the insights of J. J. Gibson to achieve considerable gain in theoretical and empirical relevance.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 23	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

157

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönnberg, Jerker

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Conceptions of remembering as task-skill interactions.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, **Abstracts of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social Sciences. 20. 1980.**
Sthlm: Almqvist & Wiksell international (distr.) ISBN 91-554-1059-6

Title of project:

Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

remembering, predictability, modality effects, free recall

Abstract:
The object of the present thesis was to propose a framework for the study of remembering. Remembering was conceived of as being supported by the interaction between cognitive skills and the task. The task was decomposed into two components: the purpose of the task and the contents of the task-stimuli. Two types of purposes were considered, viz. the reproductive and productive purposes. Stimulus predictability was also assumed to be an important property of the task. Reproductive tasks of low predictability and productive tasks of high predictability were considered optimal with respect to a demasking of remembering-supportive-systems. Data generated within the encoding tradition of Craik and Lockhart and storage tradition of Atkinson and Shiffrin were discussed and found to be lacking in several respects. Generally, encoding theorists have endorsed a too high correlation between orienting task and subsequent memory record, whereas storage theorists have neglected much of the stimulus analysis and hence indulged in an analysis of the memory system per se. It was argued that the problems engendered in assessing the effects of acquisition activities could be resolved by using productive tasks. Study I demonstrated the viability of predictability as an explanatory tool for list learning situations, while falsifying previous encoding, storage and retrieval models. Study 2 and 3 were reproductive tasks of low predictability and tested a model for the modality effect. It was found that the processing-distribution and transformation parameters of the model could predict reversed and long-term modality effects, which other models were incapable of predicting.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 86	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Rönnberg, Jerker. **Archer, Trevor, &**
Ohlsson, Kjell

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Temporal factors in audition and vision,

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 241-247

Title of project:

Memory processes in a functionalistic perspective

Key words:

Modality, temporal factors, free recall

Abstract:

Sixty-four subjects were tested in an experiment relating temporal factors to the modality effect, The experiment involved both an immediate recall and a recognition phase, Recall scores supported a functional view of the modality effect, while the one- and two-store models only partially predicted the data. The recognition data could only be accounted for in functional terms. A non-parametric compatibility score was suggested to capture the recognition performance. The effect of a shift of input mode (in Phase I) to test mode (in Phase II) was also analyzed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	7	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council in the

159

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Shaps, L. P.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Adult age differences in recognition and cued recall of categorized words

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 281, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The study examined the memory of younger and older adults as a function of retention test (cued recall vs. recognition) and the exhaustiveness of the categories of words (exhaustive vs. nonexhaustive). Experiment 1 tested hypotheses that (a) a greater decline in recall of nonexhaustive words would be obtained with increasing age of the subjects, (b) providing subjects with exhaustive words to recall would result in a differentially greater improvement in the performance of the older as compared to the younger group, and (c) a comparison of recognition and recall at various ages was expected to yield a much smaller difference when exhaustive words served as the study items. These hypotheses were derived from the idea that exhaustive category cues generate smaller search-sets, which increase the probability that the to-be-remembered words can be retrieved. These hypotheses were not confirmed. Experiment 2 reexamined the hypotheses under more controlled conditions. It was demonstrated that whereas the age difference in recall of exhaustive words was not eliminated, the difference was impressively deflated. Further, older subjects showed a disproportionate increase in recall of exhaustive words. These findings were interpreted to mean that when the size of the search-set is large, the elderly are likely to show a retrieval deficit. An age decrement in recognition was also found, suggesting an age deficit in acquisition. On the basis of these findings, it was concluded that the age difference in memory is best characterized by deficiencies in both acquisition and retrieval.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 34	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Shaps, Leslie P.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Age Differences in Memory: A Dual-Deficit Hypothesis of Localization of the Decline

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, **Abstracts of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social Sciences. 22. 1980.**

ISBN 91-554-1102-9

Title of project:

Aging and Memory

Key words:

Aging, Oral deficit hypothesis, Information processing, Contextualism

Abstract:

Age differences in human adult memory have been recently defined in terms of either an acquisition deficit or a retrieval deficit in secondary memory. Since the bulk of evidence indicates that age-related decrements may be a function of both encoding and retrieval deficiencies, it is suggested that such a research endeavor is inappropriate for characterizing age differences in memory. From this perspective, a strategy of jointly manipulating encoding and retrieval processing was used. This permitted the different stages of memory to be empirically separated, and yet simultaneously examined. It is advocated that such an alternative research strategy is more promising and elucidating for the assessment and interpretation of age effects in memory. The results from three independent, though logically related, studies were interpreted as signifying that age deficits in memory are reflective of both encoding and retrieval problems. Whether or not age differences occurred, however, depended often on the memory task employed, implicating that memory loss in the old can be remediated when various organizational strategies and efficient retrieval information are built into the memory tasks. The present results thus support the view that age-related deficits are not irreversible, as would be deduced from biological models and from most psychological conceptions of aging and memory. The formulation of the present studies and views, though a contextual account of adult memory was reviewed and seen as having heuristic value.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 45	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Shaps, L. P. & Nilsson, L-G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Differences in encoding and retrieval operations in young and old adults

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 285, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Categorized word lists were presented to young (16-22) and older (61-82) men and women in either random or blocked formats and subsequently tested in immediate free recall of each list and delayed free and delayed cued recall of all lists to determine if age-related differences were attributable to encoding, retrieval, or both. The results indicated age differences in the number of words recalled, number of items recalled per category (trace-dependent forgetting) and number of recalled categories (cue-dependent forgetting), regardless of how the items were arranged in the input list and whether retrieval cues were present or absent at recall. The degree of clustering in free recall was also investigated. It was found that organization by clustering was generally poorer in the older group in delayed free recall, though this age difference was somewhat reduced with blocked input lists; there was no age effect observed in immediate free recall. These findings of age effects in acquisition and recall were interpreted in accordance with the view that older adults are less capable at complex encoding (organizing the input items into mental clusters or other elaborative encoding strategies) and retrieval (utilizing retrieval information effectively) operations.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Shaps, Leslie P. & Nilsson, Lars-Göran	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Encoding and retrieval operations in relation to age

Bibliographic reference:

Developmental Psychology, 1980, 16, 636-643

Title of project:

Åldrande och minne (Aging and Memory)

Key words:

Aging, Encoding and retrieval operations

Abstract: Two experiments are reported which the memory performance of young and elderly adults was compared in an experimental procedure that allowed testing of the target words twice, first for recognition and then for cued recall. Conventional analyses of the recall and recognition data gave results that echoed previous findings, namely, that significant age differences were found in recall but not in recognition, and that the recall differences were minimized when the target items were recalled in the context of cues highly related to the target items. In accordance with contemporary theoretical conceptions of memory, a feasible interpretation of these results is that memory loss i due to a retrieval deficit. However, further analyses showed that both young and older adults failed to recognize many words that they subsequently recalled. This finding indicates that some caution is necessary in interpreting overall recall and recognition memory performance. Finally, possible differences in encoding and retrieval processes as a function of age are discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

163

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lennart Sjöberg

Inst.:

Department of Psychology,
University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Volitional Problems in Carrying Through a Difficult Decision

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica 45 (1980) 123-132, North-Holland Publishing Company

Title of project:

Key words:

Volition, decision making, addiction

Abstract:

Decisions are important in regulation of action but are often insufficient in explaining behavior exhibited by people facing problematic choices. In addition, relapses to non-preferred alternatives are common in difficult situations. Studies showing relapses preceded by emotional stress and twisted reasoning are reviewed in this paper. Techniques for fighting temptations to leave the chosen alternative are discussed. The findings are interpreted by a concept of mental energy, suggested to be measured by mood scales of activation and tension. In regulating action, wishes and images may be more important than values, the latter perhaps being used chiefly to justify decisions rather than for actually generating them. Finally, implications for decision analysis are discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Svenson, O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Subjective risk of death during a year as a function of how the risk is distributed over time.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Project: Cognitive aspects of human information processing. Report no. 21.

Title of project:
Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:

Riskjudgment, scaling.

Abstract:

Subjects were asked to give numerical estimates of the total risk of death which a person was said to run during a year. The person was exposed to three different levels of risk during three different time periods of the year. Each subject in an experiment judged the total risk of death for several persons one after the other.

In general, the results showed that the subject put greater weight on time cues than on risk cues. Verbal descriptions of the process of making an estimate were also collected. An analysis of the retrospective descriptions elucidated the sequential nature of the judgment process. Most often, an initial anchor of rish was searched. The anchor was then adjusted according to the remaining information which sometimes gave final estimates ignoring some of the exposure time information.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	21	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Waern, Yvonne

Inst.:
Department of Psychology, Stockholm

Title:
Constructive learning - Some preliminaries.

Bibliographic reference:
Working Papers from the Cognitive Seminar, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, No. 12, 1980. ISSN 0349-5124.

Title of project:
Constructive learning.

Key words:
learning, comprehension, metacognition, reading strategies

Abstract: This report is a summary of several studies aimed at investigating factors related to the constructive use of verbal information in adults. Three aspects of learning were studied: 1) learning outcomes, 2) learner´s own evaluation of their performance, and 3) learning strategies.
Learning outcomes. Results show 1) that the reader´s interpretation of a text lay somewhere between the meaning of the text and her/his actualized beliefs, 2) that the reader´s comprehension of a text was related to her/his belief discrimination, 3) that a discrimination traing might lead to a conceptual confusion, and 4) that constructive and reproductive memory represent different learning outcomes, which may be affected differently by different reading purposes.
Evaluation of own performance were related to task characteristics. The results indicate that information processing load serves as a source of information for evaluation. Reading strategies were related to task characteristics. When working with a well-known topic and an easy task, readers often argue pro or contra the text. When interpreting unfamiliar words from context, readers used own associations. In a conditional reasoning task, readers attempted several possible interpretations of the premises. Also, reading strategies were related to reading purpose. With an application purpose readers more often attempted different interpretations of a familiar text than argued against it. The results indicate that prior knowledge, reading purpose, and taak demands are important determinants of constructive learning and that reading strategies represent a central learning aspect.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

166

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Waern, Yvonne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Stockholm

Title:

On the relation between comprehension and memory of a complex text.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 25, 21-37, 1981.
Report from the Department of Psychology, University of
Stockholm, No. 558, 1980.

Title of project:

Constructive learning.

Key words:

comprehension, recall

Abstract:

The relation between comprehension and memory was analyzed in two studies. The first study investigated how access to text affected comprehension of that text. No effect was obtained, a result which indicates that the information recalled may be more important than information that is on hand. The second study investigated how different learning goals affected learning. One group was instructed to learn the text by rote (memorization instruction), another was instructed to try to comprehend what the author meant (comprehension instruction). To some degree the memorization group had better recall than the comprehension group. In contrast, the memorization group demonstrated a lesser degree of comprehension. The conclusion is that activity during learning is important for later utilization of information. A deficient representation at the time of learning may be difficult to compensate at a later point, even though the actual information is on hand.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

167

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Waern, Yvonnne Askwall, Susanne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Stockholm

Title:

On some sources of metacomprehension.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1981, 22, 17-25

Title of project:
Constructive learning.

Key words:
comprehension, metacognition, logic

Abstract:

Metacomprehension is defined as readers´ evaluations of their performance on a task, involving inferences derived from a text. In two studies metacomprehension was related to characteristics of the inferences required, in terms of 1) amount of information to be kept in long-term memory (study 1), 2) amount of information to be kept in short-term memory (study 2) and 3) existence of negatives (study 2).
In the first study, 41 psychology students read a text and afterwards judged 1) the correctness of a set of pragmatic inference statements, and 2) their confidence in being correct or the difficulty of judging each statement.
In the second study, 81 high-school students read a text and simultaneously judged 1) the correctness of a set of logical inference statements, and 2) their confidence in being correct and the difficulty of judging each statement.
In both studies, metacomprehension was not significantly correlated with actual performance. The results indicate that one important source of metacomprehension rested in information processing load. In Study 1, long-term memory requirements represent this load, in Study 2, the existence of negatives.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and and Social Sciences.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL
PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Armelius, Kerstin.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

The task as a determinant of group culture.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 156, 1980

Title of project:

Emotionalitet och arbete i små grupper. (Emotionality and work in small groups.)

Key words:

Emotionality work groups

Abstract:

Effects of tasks on group culture and individual group behavior were studied in a small group setting. Two different tasks were used: one was supposed to stimulate fight and inhibit dependency and the other to stimulate dependency and inhibit fight. The study clearly demonstrated that group culture depends on what task the group is working with. The obtained differences were those expected. Further, there was an interaction between tasks and individuals. The interaction was interpreted as an expression of the reciprocal relation between individuals and group culture.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brehmer, Berndt	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Box 227, S-751 04 Uppsala

Title:

Probabilistic functionalism in the laboratory: Learning and interpersonal (cognitive) conflict

Bibliographic reference:

In K. R. Hammond and N. Wascoe (Eds.) Realization of Brunswik's representative design. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1980. pp. 13-23

Title of project:

Human judgment

Key words:

inference, learning, decision making

Abstract:

The paper describes how fundamental concepts in Brunswik's general approach to psychology have guided research on learning and interpersonal conflict. The concepts of probabilistic functionalism and representative design lead to a focus on how people learn to cope with probabilistic inference tasks. Learning such tasks involves what Brunswik called "correlational hypotheses" and the paper describes a general model for how people acquire such hypotheses, and how the subjects' approach to probabilistic inference tasks lead them to quasi-rational cognitive systems, i.e., systems which are a mixture of intuitive and analytical components, another important aspect of Brunswik's thinking. Finally, the role of quasi-rational cognitive systems in interpersonal conflicts caused by differences in policy are discussed, and a series of experiments are reviewed, experiments which demonstrate that cognitive differences are sufficient to cause conflict, and that the quasi-rational nature of the cognitive systems involved in policy formation make the resolution of the cognitive differences extremely difficult.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
1980	11	☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dimberg, Ulf	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Facial expressions as excitatory and inhibitory stimuli for conditioned autonomic responses

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No 299, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:
Skin conductance responses, autonomic conditioning, excitation, inhibitition

Abstract:
Previous research has demonstrated that angry facial expressions are readily associated with aversive events, whereas happy faces are not. The present study involved four experiments, where pictures of facial expressions were used as conditioned stimuli (CSs) in aversive electrodermal conditioning. The aim was to investigate how three facial factors: a) the stimulus-person, b) the emotion and c) the orientation of the face, influence conditioning. Experiment 1 demonstrated that the stimulus-person was a critical factor, because subjects conditioned to an angry face did not generalize their responses to another stimulus-person expressing anger. Experiment 2 and 3 demonstrated that angry facial expressions had an excitatory and happy facial expressions an inhibitory effect, on aversive conditioned responses (CRs). Finally, in Experiment 4 it was found that the inhibitory effect on happy expressions disappeared when the face was directed away from the subjects. The results are interpreted as suggesting that humans are biologically predisposed to react adaptively to angry and happy facial expressions.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uppsala, Sweden

171 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dimberg, Ulf	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Facial Reactions to Facial Expressions

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 303, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:

Facial muscle activity, Heart rate, Skin conductance responses, Response patterns, Facial expressions

Abstract:

Previous research has demonstrated that different facial muscle activities are correlated with different emotional states. In the present study subjects were exposed to pictures of happy and angry facial expressions, whereas their facial electromyographic (EMG) activities, heart rate (HR) and palmar skin conductance responses (SCRs) were recorded. It was found that happy and angry faces evoked different facial EMG response patterns, with increased Zygomatic region activity to happy stimuli and increased Corrugator region activity to angry stimuli. Furthermore, happy and angry faces evoked similar HR decelerations and SCR magnitudes. The results are interpreted as suggesting that facial EMG recordings provide a method for distinguishing between response patterns to "positive" and "negative" emotional visual stimuli.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uppsala, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Dimberg, Ulf
Öhman, Arne

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Gaze direction and head orientation as critical factors in electrodermal conditioning to facial stimuli

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No 275, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:
Data from earlier conditioning have shown that angry facial expressions are readily associated with aversive events. Facial behavior always involves an orientation with aversive events. Facial behavior always involves an orientation dimension. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the orientation of the angry facial expressions is a critical dimension when the faces serve as conditioned stimuli during electrodermal conditioning. Two experiments involving differential electrodermal conditioning with electric shocks as the unconditioned stimuli, were performed. In Experiment 1 two groups were conditioned to pictures of angry faces directed at or away from the subjects, respectively. Responses conditioned to faces directed at the subject showed significant resistance to extinction while responses to faces directed away extinguished immediately when the shock was withheld. In Experiment 2 the eyes and head orientation were separated in the angry stimuli faces. Two groups were conditioned to pictures of angry faces with eyes directed toward/head away and eyes directed away/head towards the subjects, respectively. Resistant conditioning was found for both groups. The results is related to biologically preparedness and social learning.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 28	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uppsala and Norwegian Council for Science and Humanities

173

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagafors, R.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Small Group Decision Making - A survey of literature

Bibliographic reference:

FOA-report C55046-H6

Title of project:

Decision-making in small groups

Key words:

Group decision making, organizational behavior, group performance

Abstract: This report surveys the literature concerning decision making in small groups. In the introduction, a general frame of reference is presented. It advocates a system's approach, where the decision making group is regarded as a subsystem in the larger organization system. The concept of decision making is defined from a functionalistic point of view to include all activities that lead to the actual decision. In addition, decision activities are classified into different categories from the point of view of the organization's purpose with the group activity.

The survey of the literature reports results from studies concerned with comparisons between individuals and groups with respect to performance in judgment and problem solving tasks, as well as attempts to improve group decision making by means of decision aids and training. In addition, group interaction in different kinds of decision activities; information integration, value integration and attempts to make a decision acceptable, are discussed as well as two methods for studying the process of group interaction.

One conclusion from the study is that, despite extensive research on group behavior, little knowledge has been produced relevant to the problem of group decision making. The reason for this seems to be that there has been no analysis of the problem to be solved by the experimental work, and that the research has been directed primarily at finding "phenomena", such as the risky shift, rather than at obtaining general knowledge about group behavior in specified situations.

The frame of reference proposed in this report has proved useful not only for analyzing earlier research, but also for generating problems for future research.

Pub. date: Febr. 1981	**Pages:** 115	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Defense Research Institute (FOA)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

174

Author: Holm, Olle	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

ATTRIBUTION OF AGGRESSIVENESS AND JUDGMENT OF BEHAVIOR AS RIGHT OR WRONG

Bibliographic reference:

Educational Reports Umeå, no 23, 1980
ISSN 0349-5612

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Intent, reason, harm, attribution, aggressiveness, judgment

Abstract:

Thirty empolyees at a Swedish hospital rated a persons aggressiveness and his behavior as right or wrong. The ratings were based on a written story in which reasons for acting, intent and degree of harm was varied. A 3 x 2 x 2 (Revenge - Selfdefence - No Reason x Intent - No Intent x Harm - No Harm) analysis of variance showed that the ratings were affected by both reason and intent. A socially acceptable reason (selfdefence) produced quite different ratings of aggressiveness than the two other levels of reason. The No Reason-condition was the most different level in ratings of right and wrong. This was interpreted as being in accordance with attribution theory. The absence of any effect of harm was also shortly discussed, as well as the usefulness of distinguishing between intent and causes/reasons.

Pub. date: 1980-11-30	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Research report	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Experiment

Research supported by: -

175

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Holm, Olle	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

THE EFFECTS OF INTENT, REASON AND HARM ON ATTRIBUTION OF AGGRESSION

Bibliographic reference:

Eucational Reports Umeå, no 22, 1980
ISSN 0349-5612

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Intent, reason, harm, attribution, aggression

Abstract:

A study of the ratings of aggressive behavior was based on a theoretical model of the attribution process. The ratings were based on four separate text versions. The subjects (the raters) were 28 Swedish adults studying Education at the University of Umeå. A 2 × 2 × 2 (Intent - No intent × Reason - No reason × Harm - No harm) analysis of variance was performed separately on each text version. The results which were discussed in terms of attribution theory showed among other things that intent and reason could be seen as attributes of aggression but that this hardly applies to harm. It was also shown that more than one text version could be useful for continued research within this field.

Pub. date: 1980-06-30	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Research report	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Experiment ....

Research supported by: -

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carl-Philip Hwang, Michael E Lamb, Ann M Frodi, Majt Frodi, & Jamie Steinberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

The parent-infant relationship in traditional and non-traditional families: attitudes and behavior

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 6

Title of project:

Key words:

Parent-infant relationship, nontraditional families, parental gender, paternal involvement

Abstract:

Fifty-one couples and their first-born infants were involved in this study. The parents were separately interviewed during the last trimester of pregnancy and were each observed with their infants three months after delivery. Nontraditional families were those in which fathers planned to spend one or more months in the first year as primary caretaker (N = 26); on average, the traditional fathers planned to spend only the mandatory two-week period at home. Prenatal interviews revealed that nontraditional fathers valued parenthood more and work less than their wives did; the reverse was true in traditional couples. When observed with their 3-month-old infants, traditional and nontraditional parents behaved similarly; parental gender affected behavior more than planned (or actual) paternal involvement. Mothers were found more socially active than fathers were. Nontraditional parents interacted preferentially with daughers whereas the reverse was true in the traditional families.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Stockholm, Sweden

177

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Sjöberg & Anders Biel	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Mood, Belief-Value Distortion and Action

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborgs Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 2

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, optimism, belief-value distortion, expectation, nuclear power, alcohol

Abstract:

This is an investigation of belief-value distortion as measured by the correlation between sets of beliefs and values for a given attitude object. Correlations were computed for each subject separately. Initial mood levels and mood changes subsequent to ratings of attitudes to nuclear power were investigated in the first two studies. In the first study mood changes were positively correlated with attitude. In the second study, mood levels were positively correlated both with attitude, optimistic bias, and bias towards extreme belief-value correlations (belief distortion). In a third study, attitudes were studied both towards nuclear power and alcohol. There were no clear relations between the two fields of contents. Mood changes were small and inconsistent. However, tendency to act correlated with both optimistic bias and belief-value distortion, also with the level of attitude kept constant. A model relating mood, optimism, belief-value distortion, and action is suggested.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Humanistic and Social Science Research

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Beach, L.R., Humphreys, P., Svenson, O. & Wagenaar, W.A. (Eds.)	**Inst.:** Psychological Department Univeristy of Stockholm

Title:

Exploring Human Decision Making

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychologica, 1980, 45 /whole volume/, (ISSN 0 001-6918)

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:

Decision making, cognitive processes, decision aid.

Abstract:

This volume represents the proceedings from a conference held in Göteborg in 1979. The volume has been organized to display and discuss some of the main themes which is believed to be central to contemporary decision making research and practice: can people be helped in resolving decision problems, to what extent do emotions guide decision making, what do we know about information processing in unaided decision making, how can we identify uncertainty and risk in a social context and what are the major issues for expansion and change in advancing our understanding of human decision making?

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 364	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

179

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hydén, Lars-Christer	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Psykologi och materialism. Introduktion till den materialistiska psykologin /Psychology and materialism. Introduction to the materialistic psychology/

Bibliographic reference:

Malmö: Prisma 1981

ISBN 91 518 1424 2

Title of project:

Key words:

Materialism, concrete, action, consciousness, emotion, personality

Abstract:

It is argued that contemporary psychology is characterized by the existence of competing schools and conceptions of psychology, and by the absence of a unitary conceptual framework, regulating and guiding the empirical and theoretical work. To solve this contradiction it is necessary to create a general theoretical framework, covering the different branches of psychology and psychology's relation to other diciplins. It is argued that traditional positivistic and hermenutical psychology historically have been unable to provide this framework. In a review of materialistic and marxistic conceptions of psychology, the soviet cultural-historic theory is found to satisfy the demands on a general, materialistic, framework for psychology. The basic concepts of a materialistic psychology are presented together with a discussion of the individual's relation to society, and its relevance for a concrete materialistic psychology.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 170	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
David Magnusson

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Wanted: A psychology of situations.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, Supplement 49.

Title of project:
Person by situation interaction

Key words:
Situations, situationperception, psychological problems

Abstract:

This report was originally wirtten as na introductory chapter to a book about situations in psychological research and describes the different units of analysis a situation can be subjected to, such as the factual objective situation and the perceived situation. Man as an active agent and the importance of situation perception i.e. how situations are interpreted and appraised by the individual is emphasized. Finally is discussed that further research about situations rather concentrated on formulations of psychological problems for a better understanding of human beings, their actions and thoughts and, accordingly, for the creation of environments better adapted to the needs and potentialities of the individaul.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 34	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedich Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

HIGHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

181

Author: Franke-Wikberg, Sigbrit Hult, Agneta Olofsson, Anders	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

En beskrivning av utbildningen i teknik, ekonomi, medicin och psykologi utifrån kursplaner och intervjuer med studerande och lärare.

A description of the education in technology, economics, medicine and psychology founded on information from educational plans and interviews with students and teachers.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 75, 1980.

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:

Långsiktiga effekter av högre utbildning.
Long-term effects of higher education

Key words:

Educational knowledge code (Bernstein)
qualitative methodology
university level

Abstract:

A description is given of the educational knowledge code which seems to characterize four profession-oriented lines at the university: technology, economics, medicine and psychology respectively. Educational knowledge code is theoretically defined by Bernstein (1977) making use of concepts for analysing education in general. The empirical basis in this report for determining the educational code is founded on information from interviews with teachers and students at the four lines and from the formally expressed educational plans. The analysis shows that the lines of economics and of psychology come closest to an integrated code. The educational knowledge code for medicine and technology is the collection code.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 41	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ report.............

Research supported by:

Tthe National Board of Universities and Colleges in Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Franke-Wikberg, Sigbrit Zetterström, Bo-Olof	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:
Medicinare om medicin. Intervjuer med studerande och lärare.
Medicals about medicine. Interviews with students and teachers.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå 1980, nr 76.

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Långsiktiga effekter av högre utbildning.
Long-term effects of higher education.

Key words:
students' conceptions, effects of higher education, qualitative methodology

Abstract:

This study is a pilotstudy included in a project aimed at illuminating long-term effects of higher education. Interviews have been made with students and teachers involved in medical training at the university in order to find out their conceptions of the role of medicine in the society. Two major patterns of structuring the medical sphere have been identified. One of these patterns is characterized by "care" taken as the basis structuring principle when conceptualizing medicine in society. The other pattern is based on an abstract concept of "health" as the structuring principle. These patterns have an impact on how medical training and the role of physicians are conceptualized and valued as well. This study has contributed to the basis for further analyses in the main study.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 27	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ report...............

Research supported by:
The National Board of Universities and Colleges in Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

183

Author: Annika Lundmark	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:

Att studera pedagogik på distans - planeringsprinciper samt en avbrottsanalys / Studying education as a distance course. Principles of planning and an analysis of drop-outs.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 22.

ISBN 91-85250-52-X ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:

Key words:

distance education, drop-out

Abstract:

During 1979 a distance course in education was given. 60 students followed the course for a year with half time studies with two local groups (20+20) and a central group (20) at the university of Uppsala. Certain principles and frame factors were judged to be important to provide feedback, contact and discussion, namely =

1) detailed written studyinstructions
2) demands for understanding, analysis and synthesis in the written assignements to be sent to the teacher
3) stress on feedback through detailed comments of these written assignements
4) promotion of continity and contact by a principal teacher and relatively few teachers involved
5) the importance of research connection with a central meeting at the university of Uppsala for the local groups
6) time for discussion when the students have their meetings

Evaluations (questionnaires and interviews) showed these principles to be of great importance.

A separate analysis was made of the drop-outs. Those who did not fullfil the course were less motivated and not so positive to self-tuition. This must also be seen in relation to a changed social situation (e.g. illnes) for the drop-outs.

Pub. date: October 1980	**Pages:** 135	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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PERSONALITY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

184

Author:
Hugdahl, K.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
A test of internal - external attributions in learned helplessness

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy, 1980, 9, 79-86

Title of project:
Biological aspects of phobic conditioning

Key words:
Helplessness, attribution theory, cognitive

Abstract:

Learned helplessness is used as a concept denoting situations where outcomes are independent of responding (Seligman, 1975). It is suggested that mere exposure to response-outcome independencies, i.e. behavioral helplessness, is not sufficient for rendering a person helpless, since he also have to expect that responses are independent of outcomes, i.e. cognitive helplessness. It is further suggested that persons given an internal rationale for their failures would exhibit lower self-esteem as compared to persons given an external rationale. Twenty subjects were exposed to unsolvable anagrams. After the test half of the subjects were informed about the true nature of the anagrams, whereas the other half were told that the anagrams actually were solvable. The latter group showed an increase in Beck Depression Inventory-ratings, after anagram solutions as compared to their ratings before the test, thus reflecting a lower self-esteem. It is concluded that internal attributions are necessary prerequisites for the phenomenon of learned helplessness.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

185

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

David Magnusson

Inst.:

Deparment of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Learned helplessness - Welfare for good or bad.

Inlärd hjälplöshet - välfärd på gott och ont

Bibliographic reference:

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Quarterly Review 3-4, 1980, 67-74.

Title of project:
Person by situation interaction

Key words:
Leaned helplessness, control, life conditions, actions-outcomes

Abstract:

In order to understand and control the physical and social environment, there must be a meaningful relation between the individual´s actions and the outcome of these actions. If the actions are rewarded and/or punished randomly, a state of passivity might be the psychological effect, called "learned helplessness" (Seligman, 1975). It is argued that in a modern welfare state learned helplessness might develop as a result of difficulties for individuals to grasp, understand, influence and control his own life conditions. The educational system is looked upon as a "model world" where rewards and grades in accordance with the individual´s efforts and achievements in considered to be one solution to avoid learned helplessness. It is concluded that future changes in society must be based on knowledge of how individuals function, and the reorganized in a way to make it possible for individuals and groups of individuals to influence and control their own life conditions but also to engage in constructive activities for the benefit of society.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: David Magnusson and H. Stattin.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Stability of cross-situational patterns of behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

The Journal of Research in Personality. 1981, 15 (3)

Title of project:

Situation perception

Key words:

Situation perception, anxiety, test-retest, stability

Abstract:

The stability of cross-situational patterns of anxiety reactions was investigated for a group of 138 pupils about 15 yr old. The study employed inventory data and the stability of the cross-situational behavior pattern was estimated over a period of six months. The stability coefficients of the cross-situational profiles for group data was .92 for both boys and girls. The stability of individual cross-situational behavior profiles, which is more relevant for an interactionist frame of reference, differed from zero at a high level of significance as well as from an expected random profile similarity between the occasions. Within an ANOVA-design, a substantial part of the variance attributable ot characteristics of the individual was found to be within the interaction term - Person by Situation. The results were interpreted as supporting the assumption that subjects express, to a certain extent idiosyncratically, stable cross-situational behavior patterns over time. The implications for systematic analyses of situations were discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

187

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Wenglert, L. & Svenson, O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Covariance of subjective probability and utility judgments of future events related to the judge's attitude towards himself.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Project: Cognitive aspects of human information processing. Report No. 25.

Title of project:
Cognitive aspects of human information processing.

Key words:
Decision making, probability, future.

Abstract:

This study inquires if there is a relation between a person's attitude towards himself and his way of predicting his own and the world's future. Predictions were made about 20 personal events and 20 general events the attractiveness of which the subjects evaluated on a scale from -10 to +10, and the probability of which were estimated on a scale from 0 to 100. A relation was found between a person's attitude towards himself and his way of predicting the future; the more positive a person's self-image is, the more "optimistically" the person predicts also the future. That is, events evaluated positively are seen as more likely to happen, than events evaluated negatively. Correspondingly, a person with a more negative self-image tends to predict also the future in a more "pessimistic" way. The correlation between a person's self-image and his way (the correlation between his attractiveness and probability estimates of personal events) of predicting his own future was greater than between the self-image and his way (the corresponding correlation for general events) of predicting the world's future.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

PERSONNEL

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Glenn Hultman

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title: ORGANISATIONSUTVECKLING GENOM LEDARUTBILDNING. En utvärderng av skolledarutbildningens första utbildningsomgångar.

ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MANAGEMENT TRAINING. An Evaluation of the First Cadres from Swedish School Leader Training.

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping University, Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1981.
ISBN 91-7372-452-1

Title of project: USU-project. Evaluation of School-leader Education

Key words: Organization Development, Management Training, Principal, Change Strategies.

Abstract: School leader training in Sweden is meant to act as one of several forces to improve the functioning of the school, and to develop the function and the personality of the school leader. The training programme is compulsory, continues for two years and consists of three parts-course periods, home periods, and society oriented practical experience. In this investigation a distinction was made between a training programme focusing on the individual or the organization. These concepts were explored in an analysis of programme curriculum in relation to theory and research in the area of planned change and in a study of the degree of implementation of the programme. Data were obtained by means of a study of documentary material and a questionnaire study. The latter study was designed as theory-based evaluation and a new concept of validity - prospective validity - was explored. The analysis of the curriculum showed that the programme could be looked upon as a normative-reeducative strategy for planned change. The questionnaire study showed that the training had not been carried out entirely according to the formulated intensions. This led to the conclusion that the training largely had been focusing on the individual, which should influence the school leader as an individual and his professional role, but to a lesser extent the development in his school. This prediction of future effects was in most cases supported by the school leaders' description of the short-term effects, by a financial report produced qirhin the framework of the school leader training and by the analysis of research in the area of planned change.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
April, 1981	223	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Åke Bjurwill, Christer (Eds.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Tre skolministrar ger synpunkter på framtidsberedskap som utbildningsmål. /Three Ministers of Schools in Sweden give points of view on preparedness for the future as an educational objective./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 381.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

Framtidsberedskap som utbildningsmål
/Preparedness for the Future as an Educational Goal./

Key words:
Aims of education, intervuew, preparedness for the future, politics, values

Abstract:

The project "Preparedness for the future" collects viewpoints on how the school could provide a better preparedness for the future. Teachers and students are natural informants. However, the projects also directs questions on this subject to other groups, i.a. to politicians working with school problems.
This publication gives an account of conversations between the project and three persons who have all been Ministers of Schools in Sweden and who represent three different political parties: Lena Hjelm-Wallén, Britt Mogård, and Birgit Rodhe.

Pub. date: July 1980	**Pages:** 66+ appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bjerstedt, Åke
Yebio, Bereket

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Globala perspektiv - internationaliserad undervisning:
Nyckelord i diskussioner av skolans framtid
/Global perspectives - international education./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Reprints and miniprints, No 319
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:

Key words:

Aims of education, attitude, documentation, evaluation, internationalism, minority, prejudice, teaching aid, teaching method

Abstract:

"Global perspectives" in education and "Schooling for a global age" have become keywords in discussing the future of the school, and many publications dealt with these questions during the seventies. The present booklet gives some examples from this international discussion and then proceeds to summarize work on this topic from the Malmö School of Education; in the form of abstracts of about thirty reports published by the Department of Educational and Psychological Research in Malmö. Among other things, these reports focus upon (a) analyses of concepts and objectives; (b) construction and try-out of measurement instruments; (c) studies of age development and relationships between various aspects of behavior; (d) inventories of teacher and student opinions about the teaching situation; (e) inventories of teaching aids; (f) construction of teaching materials; and (g) evaluation of methods and materials in use and studies of relationships between measures taken and effects obtained.

Pub. date: February 1980	**Pages:** 19	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Stig Lindholm	**Inst.:** Inst. of Education University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

PARADIGMS, SCIENCE AND REALITY. On Dialectics, Hermeneutics and Positivism in the Social Sciences.

Bibliographic reference:

Research Bulletins from the Institute of Education, University of Stockholm. Vol. IX:1 April 1981.

Title of project:

Animation, participation and quality of life.

Key words: Philosophy of science, dialectics, hermeneutics, positivism, interpretation, meaning, understanding-explanation, criterions of science.

Abstract:

The book starts with an outline of the meanings of science for the author during different phases in his development. The context for this development has been the "paradigmatic milieu" in the Swedish social sciences. This milieu is discussed with Kuhn's paradigm concept as a point of departure. Different definitions of "paradigm" are being discussed as well as the basic assumptions (ontological, epistemological etc) underlying different ideals of science. - Anglo-Saxon and Continental traditions within philosophy of science are treated, with a special emphasis on phenomenons like understanding, interpretation and meaning ("Sinn").

- In the final chapter a summary of some of the more important ideas is attempted, and this is being done in the context of three main problems: Verstehen-Erklären, (Understanding-Explanation), the subject-object and the variant-invariant. - The book ends with a discussion of what science is. -

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 217	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

192

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ola Westin

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
On political socialization and education: Investigations into an argumentation for a good political belief system.

Bibliographic reference:
Acta universitatis upsaliensis, Uppsala studies in education 14, 1981.

ISBN 91-554-1180-0, ISSN 0347-1314.

Title of project:
The Uppsala project on recurrent education (the UPPAT-project).

Key words:
attitude-research, belief system, curriculum theory, political education, political socialization, rationality, systems theory.

Abstract: The dissertation start in recapitulating an argumentation for good political belief system or rationality in political belief which elaborates on Converse's model of belief system together with certain ideas from systems theory and attitude research. After having summarized an earlier empirical testing of the argumentation the dissertation continues in uncovering the logical structure of the arguments. In connection with a distinction between categorical and instrumental value statements attached to a means-ends reasoning it is thereby indicated that the arguments can be arranged in three links. The uncovering also shows that each link can be examined separately as regards validity. With the aim of examining its validity the argumentation is in the remaining parts of the dissertation confronted with three theoretical outlines as to the effects of political socialization on political systems, formulated by Almon-Verba, Easton-Dennis and in the hegemony tradition. For the same purpose empirical findings from investigations into the effects on the individuals by political education are also consulted. By means of some distinctions in relation to rationality in belief and in action together with Lundgren's sketch of a curriculum theory certain fundamental shortcomings are pointed at in the three theoretical outlines and in the empirical investigations of political education as well as in the official goals of that education. Because of that the validity of the argumentation for good belief system is still an open question. On the other hand, the discussion leading to such a conclusion makes it possible to discover several lines of developing and applying the argumentation and its conceptual apparatus especially on problems of a curriculum theoretical nature. The dissertation ends in articulating some of these developmental lines.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 178	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education/National Board of Universities and Colleges.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Albert, Ferenc	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Stockholms universitet

Title:

En empirisk studie av stamning - ett försök att tolka uppkomstbetingelser och behandling enligt psykoanalytisk teori
(An empirical study of stuttering - an attempt to interpret the aetiology and treatment of stuttering on the basis of psychoanalytic theory.)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet
Gruppen för institutions- och behandlingsforksning (BIG)
rapport nr 37, 1980

Title of project:

An empirical study of stuttering - en attempt to interpret the aetiology and treatment of stuttering on the basis of psychoanalytic theory

Key words:

Stuttering; psychoanalytic theory; treatment

Abstract:

The object of this study was to increase our understanding of the stuttering syndrome. By studying a group of eleven stutterers, their background and experience of their disturbance, I have analysed by means of psychoanalytical theory the aetiology, development and intra- and interpsychical significance of stuttering. And by studying the experience of stutterers from a couple of examples of treatment situations - one of desensitization the other of psychoanalytically oriented group psychotherapy - I wished also to increase the knowledge of the treatment of stuttering.

I have recorded observations from interviews and carried out Defence Mechanism Test and Q-sorting. I have analysed the resulting data principally with a view to bringing out the unique features for each individual stutterer. Data relating to treatment of stuttering have been studied with the object of analysing its therapy.

The results, which are presented in the form of a kind of case studies, may be interpreted to the effect that the aetiology and development of stuttering can be seen to be rooted in personality traits but that stuttering is also influenced by components of learning theory. I also discuss the identity-creating significance of stuttering and its effect on relations with others. As regards the exemplified therapy situations I analyse the curative and resistant factors in the treatment. In a concluding section, on the basis of the analyses I propose strategies for stuttering therapy.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
		☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
1980	310	☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

194

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Beale, S.
Lisper, H-O
Palm, B.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
A psychological study of patients seeking augmentation mammaplasty

Bibliographic reference:
British Journal of Psychiatry, 1980, 136, 133-138

Title of project: Psychological effects of augmentation mammaplasty

Key words: Mammaplasty, etiology

Abstract:

Data from interviews with 64 women who were to undergo or already had undergone an augmentation mammaplasty were compared with data from a control group of 28 women. Great differences existed between the groups, mainly with regard to personality test data and childhood milieu. The women operated on were in general less certain of themselves and felt less feminine. These factors seem to be a sufficient basis for the appearance of the problem. Cultural norms are obviously also important but seem to influence all women in the same way.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsala

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Billing, E., Lindell, B., Sederholm, M., and Theorell, T.	**Inst.:** National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Denial, anxiety, and depression following myocardial infarction

Bibliographic reference:
Psychosomatics 1980, 21, 639-645

Title of project:
Denial, anxiety, and depression following myocardial infarction

Key words:
Denial, psychological reactions, pain report

Abstract:

Does denial benefit seriously ill patients? The authors interviewed and systematically observed 93 patients who had had myocardial infarctions for signs of anxiety, depression, and denial and found an association between greater degrees of denial and lower degrees of reported pain. There was no association, however, between denial, on the one hand, and signs of anxiety and depression on the other. Stress during the months preceding the onset of illness did correlate, though, with an increased rate of taking analgesics in men and with increased anxiety in women.

Pub. date: 1980 August	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

196

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnar Borg, Alf Holmgren, Inger Lindblad	**Inst.:** Psykotekniska institutet Stockholms universitet

Title: Perception of chest pain during physical work in a group of patients with angina pectoris

Bibliographic reference: Institute of Applied Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 81

Title of project:

Key words: pain, angina, category-ratio scales

Abstract: Sixty-three male patients with angina pectoris were investigated before coronary bypass surgery. They were tested on a bicycle ergometer. At the termination of the test they all had ECG changes indicating coronary insufficiency. They were asked to rate their chest pain during the ergometer work according to a nine-point category scale with verbal expressions. Heart rate and blood pressure were recorded together with the ratings at the end of every work load, which was increased by 10 W each minute. The patients were divided into three groups, depending upon the final work load. All groups stopped working at the same rated pain intensity regardless of the test duration and severity of coronary heart disease. The increase in pain intensity accelerated slightly with increasing work load and heart rate.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences to Gunnar Borg and from the Swedish National Association against

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

197

Author:

Gunilla Fhanér, Wolf Clarke, Ulrika Hösterey & Christina Näsholm

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Cathectic energies and object relations in anorexia nervosa patients

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1981, 11, No. 1

Title of project:

Key words:

Anorexia nervosa, cathexis structure, dependency problems, orality

Abstract:

The anorexia nervosa syndrome is discussed on a clinical descriptive level as well as given a developmental account on the basis of psychoanalytic theory. Two female subjects diagnosed as anorexia nervosa patients were tested for their distribution of cathectic energy on different social relations using the Ramfalk-Salay Cathexis instrument. A comparison is made of the anorexia syndrome as described by the test profiles and the clinical theoretical considerations, respectively. It was found that the profiles for the two patients were almost identical in shape, with high values on the basic dimensions passivity, negativity and hetero orientation, as expected. The similarity to the average profile for alcohol abusers as earlier obtained was noted.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	19	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Fredrikson, M.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Karolinska Institutet
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Fobier kan vara biologiskt förberedda.[Phobias might be biologically prepared].

Bibliographic reference:

Forskning och Praktik, 1981, 13, 45-48

Title of project:
Prepared learning and individual differences

Key words:
Phobias, Conditioning, Physiological measures, Laboratory analogue

Abstract:

An analysis is made of phobias defined as an irrational fear of a specific set of situations. Learning theories concerning the acquisition of phobias are critically examined. In addition, a review is made of data concerning the development of a laboratory analogue of phobias. These results suggest that, via classical conditioning, it is possible to mimic certain ethiologic and maintaining factors of phobias within a laboratory framework. Data are interpreted in terms of biologically prepared learning.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 4	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 199

Author:
Mats Fredrikson, Ulf Dimberg, Marianne Frisk-Holmberg

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Arterial blood pressure and electrodermal activity in hypertensive and normotensive subjects during inner- and outer-directed attention

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Medica Scandinavica, 1980, **Supplementum 646, pp. 73-76**

Title of project:

Key words:
Blood pressure, Electordermal activity, Intake, Rejection, Attention, Hypertension

Abstract:
Arterial blood pressure (BP), skin conductance level (SCL) and spontaneous fluctuations in skin conductance (SFs) were monitored in 14 subjects with essential hypertension (HT), and matched normotensive (NT) controls during a letter identification task (L) and mental arithmetic (MA). During both tasks, the groups displayed different response patterns such that SFs and BP tended to be negatively correlated in the HT group but were positively correlated in the NT group. No correlation between BT and SCL was obtained in any group during either task. SFs and SCL were positively correlated in the NT group during both tasks whereas no correlation was found in the HT group. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that an increased BP is associated with the rejection of the environment.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Defence Research Institute

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Granlund, Mats & Kylén, Gunnar	**Inst.:** Stiftelsen ALA

Title: "Förståndshandikappade på A-stadiet"
II Två personbeskrivningar

"Profoundly retarded adults"
II Two case studies

Bibliographic reference:
ALA-förlaget
Stiftelsen ALA
Stockholm 1980
Rapport nr 40/365 C
ISBN 91-7670-002-X

Title of project: "Gravt förståndshandikappade vuxna"
Profoundly retarded adults

Key words:
1. Profoundly retarded
2. Personality
3. Case-studies
4. Comprehensiv view

Abstract:

This is a continuation of "Profoundly retarded adults; I A survey" To reach a deeper and wider understanding of the individual ten case-studies were carried through. In this report two of them are described.

Datacollecting is based on Kylén's theory of a comprehensiv view and personality structure. The case-studies are concentrated on psychological data on the individual but some biological data have also been collected. The social and physical aspects of the environment are described. Data was collected through interviews with staff and other persons who have been in contact with the individuals in question, from medical and social journals and from observations. The results show the importance of good self-knowledge and positive self-esteem for development and maximum use of individual resources.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Okt 1980	113	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Allmänna Arvsfonden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Jan Hjärpe

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Normaliseringen i boendet. Ett försök till operationalisering. Metod och resultat.

Normalized living. An attempt to operationalize. Method and results.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, normalization

Abstract:

The main purpose of the study was to develop methods for measuring the quality of normalization in integrated residential units for mentally retarded and describe the level of normalized living conditions.

The group examined consisted of 19 mildly or moderately mentally retarded individuals living in two integrated residential units.

A questionnaire was developed based on four aspects of normalization - physical, functional, social and societal.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Aug 1980	62	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Sävstaholmsföreningen

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hugdahl, K.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Is Biology Relevant for the Acquisition of Phobias?

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy, 1980, 9, 115-132

Title of project:
Biological aspects of phobic conditioning

Key words:
Phobias, biology, evolution

Abstract:

In the present article a review of biological and genetic influences in the acquisition and maintenance of phobic fears is presented. The starting premise is that fearful behavior is an important part of a certain specie's behavioral set-up that increases the survival of that specie from an evolutionary point of view. A model is presented that is focused on non-associative mechanisms, like the elicitation of a "genetic-memory" which is activated whenever perception of phobic stimuli occurs.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugdahl, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The Three-Systems-Model of Fear and Emotion - A critical examination

Bibliographic reference:

Behavior Research and Therapy, 1981, 19, 75-85

Title of project:

Biological aspects of phobic conditioning

Key words:

Emotions, fear, phobias, Three-Systems Model, psychotherapy

Abstract:

The "Three-Systems-Model" of fear and emotion (Lang, 1968; Rachman, 1978b) is reviewed and discussed. The paper is centered around four topics: The definitional focus; Measurement and quantification of components; Implications for Etiology; Implications for treatment of phobias. Definitional problems with the radical operationslist view implied by the Three-Systems-Model are indetified and discussed. In addition problems with measurement and quantification of the various components are discussed. Implications for etiology of phobic fears are noted. Finally, it is suggested that treatment methods be individually tailored to the particular component response-profile displayed be each patient, and that the identification of such a profile is included in standard behavioral diagnosis procedures when fear is clinically assessed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hugdahl, K.
Kärker, A-C.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Biological vs. experiential factors in phobic conditioning

Bibliographic reference:
Behavior Research and Therapy, 1981, 19, 109-115

Title of project:
Biological aspects of phobic conditioning

Key words:
classical conditioning, phobias, electrodermal responses, preparedness

Abstract:

The present study was performed as a test of phobic conditioning being a case of prepared learning (Seligman, 1971). Skin conductance responses were conditioned in three groups of subjects to either slides of snakes and spiders; electric outlets; or geometric shapes, as conditioned stimuli (CSs) with shock to the fore-arm as the unconditioned stimulus (UCS). The purpose of the experiment was to compare electrodermal conditioning to potentially phobic CSs, i.e. snakes and spiders, with conditioning to fear-relevant, but non-phobic, CSs, i.e. electric outlets. Each subject saw two pictures, either a snake or a spider; or two different slides of electric outlets; or two different geometric shapes. Only one of the two cues (CS+) was immediately followed by the shock-UCS during the acquisition phase. Thus, a differential paradigm was used. There were 4 habituation-, 12 acquisition-, and 16 extinction trials. The duration of the pictures was 8 sec with an intertrial interval of between 35-45 sec.

The results showed reliable effects of conditioning in all three groups during the acquisition phase. Furthermore, a significant interaction during extinction is reported, indicating responses to potentially phobic CSs to be more resistant to extinction than responses to the other two classes of stimuli. It is concluded that the present results favor an interpretation of phobic conditioning in terms of biologically prepared learning.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugdahl, K. & Ternes, J. W.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

A measure of emotionality in opiate addicts to drug-related stimuli

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 276, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:

Skin conductance, responses, GSR, emotions, opiate addiction

Abstract:

Frequency per minute of spontaneous skin resistance responses, an inferred measure of emotionality, were compared for three groups of subjects when exposed to drugrelated and neutral stimuli. The three groups were a recently detoxified opiate addict group, a group maintained on methadone, and a non-addict control group. Stimuli consisted of slides, objects, and video-tapes, all showing either items used in drug-preparation for self-injection, or neutral items, like office supplies and various foods. Results showed clear evidence of an increase in rate of responding to drug-related cues in the detoxified drug-free group as compared to the other two groups. No differences were found to the neutral stimuli. It is concluded that the present finding of increased emotionality to drug-related cues in recently detoxified patients may be an important mediator of withdrawal, which in turn is seen as a conditioned autonomic response leading to instrumental behavior of readdiction.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Karasek, R., Baker, D., Marxer, F., Ahlbom, A., and Theorell, T.	**Inst.:** National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Job decision latitude, job demands, and cardiovascular disease: A prospective study of Swedish men

Bibliographic reference:
Am. J. Public Health. 1981, 71, 694-705

Title of project:
Job decision latitude, job demands, and cardiovascular disease: A prospective study of Swedish men

Key words:
Job demand, job control, cardiovascular disease

Abstract: The association between specific job characteristics and subsequent cardiovascular disease was tested using a large random sample of the working Swedish male population. The prospective development of CHD symptoms and signs was analyzed using a multivariate logistic regression technique. Additionally, a case-controlled study was used to analyze all cardiovascular-cerebrovascular (CHD-CVD) deaths during a six year follow-up.

A hectic and psychologically demanding job increases the risk of developing CHD symptoms and signs (SOR 1.29, $p < .025$) and premature CHD-CVD death (RR 4.0, $p < .01$). Low decision latitude -- expressed as low skill discretion and low job autonomy -- is also associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Low skill discretion predicts the development of CHD symptoms and signs (SOR 1.44, $p < .01$), while low autonomy among the 75 percent of workers with the minimum statutory education increases the risk of CHD-CVD death (RR 6.6, $p < .0002$). These associations exist after controlling for age, education, smoking, and overweight.

These findings demonstrate the critical role of situational moderators of psycho-social stress in the development of cardiovascular disease. The working environment must be considered a primary source of physiological stressor, particularly constraints on the worker's ability to respond to environmental demands.

Pub. date: 1981 June	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
NIOSH grant

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars Kebbon/Ann-Charlotte Nilsson/
Karin Sonnander/Jan Hjärpe

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Normaliseringens kvalitet och gränser. Bakgrund, begreppsanalys och modell.

The quality and limitations of normalization. Background, concept and model.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, normalization

Abstract:
A model containing the essential components assumed to determine the possibilites of normal life for mentally handicapped is presented. It is meant to form a basis for further critical studies of quality of normalization.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	38	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Sävstaholmsföreningen

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kylén, Gunnar & Granlund, Mats	**Inst.:** Stiftelsen ALA

Title: Förståndshandikappade på A-stadiet
I En kartläggning
"Profoundly retarded adults"
I A survey

Bibliographic reference:
ALA-förlaget, Stiftelsen ALA
Stockholm 1980
Rapport nr 40/332 C
ISBN 91-7670-001-1

Title of project: "Gravt förståndshandikappade vuxna"
"Profoundly retarded adults"

Key words:
1. Profoundly retarded
2. Personality
3. Social situation

Abstract:

The purpose of this project is to increase the knowledge concerning profoundly retarded and their situation.

Profoundly retarded refers to individuals who have no language and don't understand pictures. In order to collect more data a total survey of the population of profoundly retarded adults in Östergötlands läns landsting was carried through.

The population was rated in 31 different ways. Data was collected through interviews with staff and observation.

The result of the survey shows that profoundly retarded live in an unstimulating environment and that many individuals are only functionally profoundly retarded.

Pub. date: Okt 1980	**Pages:** 65	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

209

Author: Malmström, Cecilia	**Inst.:** Stiftelsen ALA

Title: Förståndshandikappades motorik
En litteraturgenomgång

Motor function in mentally retarded
Theoretical review

Bibliographic reference:

ALA-förlaget
Stiftelsen ALA
Stockholm 1980
Rapport nr 37/379 C
ISBN 91-7670-003-8

Title of project: Grundsärskol- och träningsskolelevers motoriska träning i textilslöjd. Motor training in sloid of special school pupils and training school pupils

Key words:
1. Mentally retarded 3. Review
2. Motor function

Abstract:

Several Swedish and foreign investigations of motor function in mentally retarded are analysed. The author analyses the investigations on the basis of Gunnar Kylén's theories of personality structure and a comprehensive view of man and the authors own experiences from working with mentally retarded. The review shows that mentally retarded do not automatically have a motor function inferior to that of normally intellectually developed people.

Pub. date: Okt 1980	**Pages:** 64	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Malmström, Cecilia

Inst.: Stiftelsen ALA

Title: "Slöjd i utveckling enligt SIVUS-metoden"
"Sloid in development according to the SIVUS-method"

Bibliographic reference:

ALA-förlaget
Stiftelsen ALA
Stockholm 1980
Rapport nr 37/381 C
ISBN 91-7670-005-4

Title of project: "Grundsärskol- och träningsskolelevers motoriska träning i textilslöjd." Motor training in sloid of special school pupils and training school pupils.

Key words:
1. Mentally retarded
2. Sloid, social development
3. Motor function
4. Special school, training school

Abstract:

The purpose of this project is to show that mentally retarded pupils can develop both socially and individually if one works in accordance with the SIVUS-method (SIVUS is a Swedish method mainly used at daycenters with mentally retarded adults. It means "Social individual through development in cooperation". It is a way of supporting a development of the human being to be independent individually as well as socially).

The SIVUS-method has been tested in the subject sloids in five special school classes and training school classes during 1978-80. The results show a development both socially and individually in the pupils. The results may be generalized to other subjects and to normal schools.

In the second part of the report other present sloid-projects are reviewed and the theoretical basis of the SIVUS-method is described.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Juni 1981	271	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Marie Mundt	**Inst.:** Psykologiska enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Intervju som datainsamlingsmetod - att intervjua utvecklingsstörda

Interviews with mentally retarded persons. Methodological aspects.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, interviews, integrated living

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to test the practicability and reliability of interviews with mildly and moderately mentally retarded individuals, living in integrated residential units, as regards certain questions about their living conditions.

13 mentally retarded persons, living in two residential units, were interviewed. Afterwards, a selection of their answers were compared with those provided by the staff about the residents. The answers from residents and staff corresponded to 85%.

Pub. date: VT 1981	**Pages:** 59	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Sävstaholmsföreningen

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kristina Orth-Gomér, Anders Ahlbom, and Töres Theorell	**Inst.:** National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Impact of Pattern A Behavior on Ischemic Heart Disease when Controlling for Conventional Risk Indicators

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Human Stress 6(3):6-14, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:
Pattern A behaviour, ischemic heart disease, standard risk factors, multivariate confounder score

Abstract:

The presence of Pattern A behavior was assessed by means of the Structured Interview in three groups of Swedish men, 50 with manifest ischemic heart disease (IHD), 50 with risk indicators for IHD and fifty healthy men. They were also examined for presence of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, hyperglycemia, obesity, impaired pulmonary function, smoking and alcohol consumption.

The relative risk of having developed clinical IHD, associated with the presence of Pattern A behavior was found to be four times greater with than without such behavior. When conventional risk indicators were controlled for, by means of a multivariate confounder score, this relative risk was reduced to 2.7

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kristina Orth-Gomér, Mary E. Edwards, Leif Erhardt, Andreas Sjögren and Töres Theorell	**Inst.:** **National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health**

Title:

Relation between Ventricular Arrhythmias and Psychological Profile

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Med Scand 207:31-36, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:
Ventricular arrhythmias, psychological profile, depression, ischemic heart disease.

Abstract:

The association between psychological charecteristics and ventricular arrhythmias was investigated in 150 men (50 with manifest IHD, 50 with risk indicators of IHD and 50 healthy men). Arrhythmias were recorded with 24-hour Holter monitoring. Psychological characteristics were assessed by the Emotions Profile Index and the Structured Interview for pattern A behaviour. A depressive emotional state was associated with prognostically severe ventricular arrhythmia in healthy men, but not in men with overt IHD or risk indicators of IHD. When clinical characteristics and age were taken into account, depressiveness was - among healthy men - the second most important factor after high age. The results suggest that - in absence of IHD or other cardiovascular disease - a depressive emotional state may participate in the formation of ventricular arrhythmia.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	6	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Svensson, J. and Theorell, T.

Inst.:
National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Elevated blood pressure in 18-year-old men

Bibliographic reference:
Abstract for the 6th World Congress of the International College of Psychosomatic Medicine, Montréal, September 13-18,1981

Title of project:
Elevated blood pressure in 18-year-old men

Key words:
Blood pressure, elevation, adolescence, psychosocial factors

Abstract:

74 000 18-year-old men have passed the military compulsory medical examinations in greater Stockholm during the years 1969 to 1978. These subjects have been exposed to several studies.

a) A macro-epidemiological study showed that areas with low socio-economic standards had high average systolic blood pressure. Regions with high rates of migration and social turbulence had particularly high average systolic blood pressures.

b) Studies of subsamples (19 hypertensives, 15 normotensives, 12 hypotensives) indicated significantly elevated scores of anxiety and aggression inhibition in subjects with elevated blood pressure (>146/90). Fewer life events were reported by hypertensive subjects and those reported were more negatively perceived in this group.

c) Anxiety-provoking interviews induced elevations of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure to the same extent in hypertensives, normotensives and hypotensives. These elevations were hemodynamically induced by elevated peripheral resistance. External fear induced more elevation of systolic blood pressure in the hypertensive group than in the others.

The importance of concomitant epidemiological, medical and psychophysiological observations in psychosomatic research is stressed.

Pub. date: 1981 September	**Pages:** 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Congress report

Research supported by: Grant 4545 to D. Schalling, S. Levander and B. Cronholm from the Swedish Medical Research Council and from the Swedish

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Theorell, T., Vigborg, A., Kallner, A., Dahlén, G. and Wålinder, O.	**Inst.:** National Institute of Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
A comparison between Finnish immigrants and native Swedes in the greater Stockholm region - social and medical risk indicators of ischemic heart disease

Bibliographic reference:

Scand. J. Soc. Med. 8:105-115, 1980

Title of project: A comparison between Finnish immigrants and native Swedes in the greater Stockholm region - social and medical risk indicators of ischemic heart disease

Key words:
Finnish immigrants, coronary risk factors, psychosocial factors

Abstract: A random sample of 105 Finnish 35-59-year-old male immigrants in the catchment area of Huddinge hospital was drawn and 105 age- and sex-matched native Swedes living in the same area. From the Finnish 71 participated and from the Swedes, 77. Most immigrants had been residing in the region for many years. Many had grown up in medium-sized municipalities in Finland, particularly in the province of Karelia. They differed from the native Swedes with regard to many social variables. Thus, the immigrants had lower incomes, were more frequently exposed to noise at work and reported more sickness absenteeism during the year preceding the study. The immigrants had significantly more often than the native Swedes at least one conventional risk indicator of ischemic heart disease. They were also demonstrated to have abnormally low high density lipoprotein cholesterol levels significantly more frequently than native Swedes. Several of the variables studied did not differentiate the groups from one another. Thus, there was no indication of any difference in total alcohol ingestion or in type A behaviour prevalence.

Pub. date: 1980 December	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Association of Heart and Lung Patients

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: S. Ahlenius, K. Larsson & L. Svensson	**Inst.:** Depts of Pharmacology and Psychology, Univ. of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Further Evidence for an Inhibitory Role of Central 5-HT in Male Rat Sexual Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology 1980, 68, 217-220.

Title of project:

Key words:

Male rat Sexual behavior - 5-HT - Metergoline

Abstract: The 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) reuptake inhibitors zimelidine (10 mg/kg IP 1.5 h pretest) or alaproclate (20 mg/kg IP 1.5 h pretest) produced a prolongation of the ejaculation latency and of the postejaculatory interval in male rats treated with a subthreshold dose of 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) (12.5 mg/kg IP 1 h pretest). The 5-HTP-induced (50 mg/kg IP 1 h pretest) prolongation of ejaculatory latency was effectively counteracted by administration of the 5-HT receptor blocking agent metergoline (1 mg/kg IP 1.5 h pretest). All animals were treated with an inhibitor of peripheral aromatic amino acid decarboxylase, indicating that the effects are of central origin. The results support the contention that central 5-HT plays an inhibitory role in male rat sexual behavior.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Humanities and Social Sciences Research Council (F203/79 &

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
S. Ahlenius, K. Larsson &
L. Svensson

Inst.: Depts of Pharmacology
and Psychology, Univ.
of Göteborg, Box 14158,
S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:
Stimulating Effects of Lisuride on Masculine Sexual Behavior of Rats

Bibliographic reference:

European Journal of Pharmacology 1980, 64, 47-51.

Title of project:

Key words:
Male rat   Castration   Sexual behavior   5-HT   Lisuride

Abstract:
Treatment of adult male rats with lisuride, an ergot derivate, resulted in selective changes in the masculine mating pattern. A dose-dependent decrease was found in the number of intromissions preceding ejaculation and in the ejaculatory latency. No other components of the mating pattern showed any significant alteration. Further, castrated sexually inexperienced rats treated with lisuride displayed a dose-dependent increase in complete heterosexual behavior.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 5	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Humanity and Social Sciences Research Council (F64/78; 1413/77).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 218

Author: C. Beyer, E. Cahchola, M.L. Cruz & K. Larsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Göteborg and Univ. Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico

Title:

A Model for Explaining Estrogen-Progesterone Interactions in the Induction of Lordosis Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

In: Endocrinology 1980, Eds. I.A. Cumming, J.W. Funder & F.A.O. Mendelsohn, Australian Academy of Science, Canberra 1980, pp. 615-618.

Title of project:

Key words:

Estrogen-Progesterone Lordosis behavior

Abstract: Experimental data are reviewed suggesting that modulators of sexual behavior (P, LH-RH, prostaglandins) act by changing the conformation of previously synthetized EIP through activation of cAMP. Termination of estrus may be due to the passage of active EIP into its inactive form, through dephosporylating enzymes. On the other hand, the refractory period induced by P or estrogen stimulation which is observed following administration of large dosages of P or under some physiological conditions appears to be due to induction of peptidases degrading both forms of EIP.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Humanities and Social Sciences Research Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
C. Beyer, J. Velazquez, K. Larsson
& J.L. Contreras

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology,
Univ. of Göteborg and
Univ. Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico

Title:
Androgen Regulation of the Motor Copulatory Pattern in the Male New Zealand White Rabbit

Bibliographic reference:
Hormones and Behavior 1980, 14, 179-190

Title of project:

Key words:
Androgen regulation Copulatory pattern

Abstract: The effect of castration and testosterone propionate (TP) treatment on the motor copulatory pattern was studied by an accelerometric technique in five sexually experienced New Zealand white male rabbits. This technique permits the oscillographic recording of thrusting frequency, rhythmicity, and amplitude of the pelvic movements occurring during copulation. Castration resulted in a marked decrease in sexual activity in all rabbits. Mounting, including occasional intromissions, was retained by four of the rabbits for periods ranging from 2 to 15 weeks. Castration did not affect mount duration, but decreased strength and frequency of pelvic thrusting. Diminution in the frequency of pelvic thrusting was mainly due to intercalation of pauses within the mounting trains. The change in the rhythm of pelvic thrusting was related to the failure of most mounts performed by castrated rabbits to stimulate lordosis in the female. Testosterone propionate (TP, 10 mg daily for 15 days) restored mounting activity and increased strengh and frequency of pelvic thrusting in all rabbits. It is concluded that TP, besides stimulating sexual motivation, regulates the vigor and rhythm of pelvic movements during copulation in the rabbit.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	11	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Humanities and Social Sciences Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: L.-G. Dahlöf & K. Larsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Göteborg Box 14158 S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Hormoner och sexuellt beteende.

The Part Played by Sex. Hormones in Sexual Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Läkartidningen 1980, 77, 3400-3403

Title of project:

Key words:
Sexual Behavior

Abstract: Sexual behavior is developed and activated under the influence of a number of factors, among which the gonad of sex hormones play an essential part. This article gives a survey of the greater part of the animal-experimental studies which have helped to increase our knowledge of the complex connections between sex hormones and sexual behavior. Various explanatory models have also developed from this research and their validity has been documented also as regards certain problems of human psychology. In other cases, they can only serve as guiding hypotheses in clinical research and treatment.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

221

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
D. Emery, J. Engel & K. Larsson

Inst.: Depts of Psychology
and Pharmacology, Univ.
of Göteborg, Box 14158,
S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Rat Strain Differences in Brain Monoamine Metabolism Following Para-Chlorophenylalanine Treatment

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior 1980, 12, 311-312.

Title of project:

Key words:
Strain differences Male rats Parachlorophenylalanine Dopamine
Brain monoamines 5-Hydroxytryptamine

Abstract:

The effect of parachlorophenyllanine (PCPA) on 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) was studied in sham-operated and castrated rats of two different rat strain. PCPA was more effective in depressing the brain 5-HT levels in Wistar (W) rats than in Sprague Dawley (SD) rats.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	2	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Humanity and Social Sciences Research Council (186/78), the Swedish Medical Res. Council (4247)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Cocaine cues in pigeons: Time-course and generalization to structurally related compounds (Norcocaine, WIN 35,428 and 35,065-2).

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, 1980, No. 287
British Journal of Pharmacology, 1981, 73, 843-852

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: Pigeons trained to discriminate between the presence and absence of effect induced by 5.6 mg/kg of cocaine HCI were tested for generalization with norcocaine and two phenyltropane analogs (WIN 35,428 and WIN 35,065-2) separate dose-effect curves generated at different intervals after the injections so that possible changes both in potency and duration of action could be evaluated. Results showed that all of these drugs fully generalized to cocaine. The order of potency was WIN 35,428 > norcocaine > WIN 35,065-2 > cocaine both when tested at 15 and 60 min after injection. The cocaine-like effects were strongest for all drugs when tested 15 min after injection as compared to the tests at the 60 min interval. The decay of the cocaine-like stimulus effects occurred at about the same rate. Neither apomorphine (0.3, 0.56 and 1 mg/kg), morphine (3 and 5.6 mg/kg) Δ^9-THC (0.3 and 0.56 mg/kg), nor LSD-25 (0.056 and 0.1 mg/kg) induced more than 33% cocaine appropriate responses. d-amphetamine produced 73% and 85% cocaine appropriate responses depending on the injection-test interval used (15 and 30 min, respectively). The homologue parahydroxyamphetamine (3.8 mg/kg) did not generalize to cocaine. Tests with 30 mg/kg of procaine produced 40% cocaine appropriate responses. Cocaine is effective also when administered by gavage into the opening of the proventriculus. The use of the drug discrimination methodology for studying structure activity relationships of drugs is discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
		☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1980	25	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Discriminative properties of d-amphetamine in pigeons

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, 1980, No. 286
Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior (in press)

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The two out of four pigeons were successfully trained in an operant procedure to discriminate between the presence and absence of the effects induced by d-amphetamine (saline) or d-amphetamine were administered intramusculary (i.m.) 30 min prior to training. Tests with other drugs and dosages indicated that l-amphetamine (ED 50=0.35 mg/kg) whereas drugs such as p-hydroxy-amphetamine (1.6 and 3.2 mg/kg), morphine (1.5, 3.0 and 8.0 mg/kg) and Δ^9-THC (0.125, 0.25, and 0.50 mg/kg) failed to do so at the doses tested. Apomorphine (0.25 and 0.50 mg/kg) and LSD-25 (0.04 and, 0.08 mg/kg) produced intermediate results. Pretreatment with haloperidol (dose range: 0.04 to 1.28 mg/kg), but not propranolol (10 and 20 mg/kg), attenuated significantly the d-amphetamine (1.6 mg/kg) stimulus effects. The two pigeons emitted predominant d-amphetamine appropriate responses when the training dose (1.6 mg/kg) of d-amphetamine was tested on different occasions 15, 60, and 120 min after the administrations. One bird emitted mostly vehicle appropriate responses when tested 240 min after d-amphetamine injection whereas the other bird performed d-amphetamine appropriate responses. Selection of the non-drug associated key occurred in the two birds when testing was carried out 480 min. (8 hrs) after the administration of d-amphetamine.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C. Hjerpe, C.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Conditioning of an interoceptive drug stimulus to different exteroceptive contexts

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology, 1981, 73, 23-26

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Two experiments are described showing that a pentobarbital versus saline discrimination can be differentially conditioned to different external contexts. In Experiment 1, rats differentiated two T-shaped mazes, one water maze and one electrified maze. In Experiment 2, the external stimuli were the presence and absence of light during training in the electrified T-maze. These experiments constitute the first examples where a single drug versus nondrug discrimination has been conditioned to different external contexts requiring an opposite response pattern by the same animal. The data are in accordance with a stimulus interpretation of drug discrimination learning.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C. McMillan, D.E.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Δ^{9}-THC as a discriminative stimulus in rats and pigeons: Generalization to THC metabolites and SP-111

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology, 1980, 71, 281-289

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:
In a drug discrimination paradigm pigeons and rats were trained with an operant procedure to discriminate between the presence and absence of the effects of Δ^{9}-THC (1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg, injected IM 90 min and I.P. 30 min before the start of the session). Once trained, various THC metabolites as well as water-soluble derivative of THC (SP-111), were substituted for Δ^{9}-THC to test for generalization to the training drug. Generalization to Δ^{9}-THC occurred with the 11-hydroxy metabolites and the potency order was 11-OH-Δ^{9}-THC > 11-OH-Δ^{8}-THC > Δ^{9}-THC. Among th other metabolites tested (8α-OH Δ^{9}-THC, 8α, 11-di-OH-Δ^{9}-THC, 8β, 11-di-OH-Δ^{9}-THC), it was only 11-di-OH-Δ^{9}-THC that completely substituted for ^{9}-THC in pigeons, albeit at very high dose levels (rats were not tested with these metabolites). SP-111 generalized to ^{9}-THC in both species. However, the onset of action of SP-111 was slower than that for ^{9}-THC, especailly in pigeons. These studies show the importance of obtaining complete dose-effect determinations over time when assessing structure-activity relationships with drug-discrimination procedures.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C. McMillan, D.E.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Interaction of the discriminative stimulus properties of Diazepam and Ethanol in Pigeons

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, 1980, No. 288

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

One group of pigeons (n=5) was trained to discriminate between the effects induced by 5.6 mg/kg of diazepam (DZP) and the vehicle whereas other pigoens (n=5) had to discriminate between 3.0 g/kg of ethanol (ETOH) and the vehicle, administered intragastrically (i.g.) 10 and 40 min prior to the training sessions respectively. Once trained, the pigeons were tested with either diazepam or ethanol alone and in combination. The birds trained to discriminate between DZP and the vehicle mostly performed non-drug associated responses when tested with ETOH (0.56 to 3.0 g/kg). Tets with other doses of DZP (0.3 to 3.0 mg/kg) in the diazepam-trained birds resulted in an ED_{50} value of 1.4 mg/kg. The birds trained to discriminate between ETOH and the vehicle generalized DZP to ETOH, the ED_{50} value for diazepam being 3.0 mg/kg. Tests with other doses of ETOH (0.56 to 2.0 g/kg) in this latter group resulted in an ED_{50} value of 1.3 g/kg. Tests with combinations of DZP and ETOH produced a shift of the dose response curves to the left indicating drug additivity. The discrimination of 5.6 mg/kg of i.g. administered DZP but not that of ETOH (3.0 g/kg) was attenuated by injections of the analeptic bemegride (ED_{50}=5.5 mg/kg), thus suggesting a difference in the cueing processes of the two drugs. When tested singly, bemegride induced non-drug responding or complete suppression of responding in the birds at the doses of 3.0 and 10.0 mg/kg, respectively. In conclusion, the discriminately effects of DZP and ETOH are additive or even supra-additive, but the stimulus properties of the two drugs are not identical.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Olof Persson, Lennart Sjöberg, and Erland Svensson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Mood Effects of Alcohol

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology 68, 295-299 (1980)

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood - Alcohol - Subjective intoxication

Abstract:

Doses of 0.41, 0.63, and 0.85 alcohol/kg body weight were administrated using a double-blind Latin square design to subjects who made mood ratings at seven points in time during 3 h subsequent to administration. The subjects felt more euphoric and extraverted and less tense at mainly the highest dose levels. Lower dose levels tended to induce more negative feelings. Frequent consumers of alcohol derived greater affective benefit than rare drinkers. Intercorrelations between ratings of subjective intoxication and mood variables indicated that the meaning of the variable subjective intoxication was different for the three dose levels and for different points in time.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
de Chateau, P., Frankenhaeuser, M.,
Lundberg, U., Wiberg, B., and Winberg, J.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Karolinska Institutet
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Three-year follow-up of early post-partum skin-to-skin contact.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings from the 1981 Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Boston, April 2-5, 1981. (Abstract.) P. 76

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Neonatal care, Psychoendocrine stress responses, Child-parent interaction

Abstract:

Long-term effects of immediate post-partum skin-to-skin contact between mother and child were studied in subjects who had been randomly assigned to either an "early-contact group" (n=22) or a "routine-care group" (n=20). Follow-up studies at 36 hours, 3 months, and 1 year revealed statistically significant differences between the two groups in several behavioral parameters. In the last follow-up, at the age of 3, differences between the parents in the two groups were found with regard to child-rearing practices and family planning. The present paper is focussed on psychoendocrine indices of stress in the parents and children at the age of 3. Urine samples for estimation of catecholamine and cortisol excretion were collected in 38 out of the 42 families (mothers, fathers, and children) during a day spent at the hospital and a day at home. Catecholamine excretion was significantly higher in mother-son pairs in the early-contact than in the routine-care group. There were no significant differences in psychoendocrine parameters between fathers in the two groups.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	1	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

229

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eriksson, E. S.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Neural responses to depth motion stimulation in a horizontally sensitive interneuron in the optic lobe of the blowfly (Phormia Terranovae)

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 280, 1980

Title of project:

Fortsatta studier av hjärnans bioelektriska aktivitet vid visuell rörelseperception

Key words:

Abstract:

The neural responses to depth motion stimulation has been investigated in a higher order interneuron in the visual brain of the blowfly. The optical stimulus was generated by an outline square or elements of a square moving in real depth. Extracellular, single unit recording and signal averaging provide frequency-time curves which clear and systematic responses to the different stimuli. It is shown that this neuron is velocity coding assuming different delay constants for the exitatory and inhibitory regions. As judged by the criterion of an obtained one-valued function using different delay constants there is no response to the second derivative but a systematic, approximately linear relation in the excitatory range of the third derivative. With regard to its integrative properties this neuron integrates motion in the horizontal direction but not in the vertical direction. When there is a simultaneous motion in the preferred (inward and non-preferred direction the neuron reacts systematically with excitation on motion in depth toward the eye, and with an inhibitory phase during motion away from the eye. The status of this neuron in the process of visual depth perception is discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	20	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eriksson, E. S.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Responses of visual interneurons in the fly optic lobe during stimulation by motion in depth

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Comparative Physiology, 1980, 141, 123-130

Title of project:
Fortsatta studier av hjärnans bioelektriska aktivitet vid visuell rörelseperception

Key words:

Abstract:

A high-order wide-field neuron in the optic lobe of the fly. Phormia terranovae (Calliphoridae), has been investigated by stimulation with simple or multiple black stripes on a white background moving sinusoidally towards and away from the head. The variation in spike frequency in correlation with the optical stimulation provides evidence that the unit detects angular velocity as well as more complex features of the stimulus. It responds preferentially to movement towards the head. Spike frequency turned out to be a two-valued function of relative angular velocity across the eye. A simple formula predicts the highly reliable responses to visual stimuli in different parts of the visual field.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	8	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Sweish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

231

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Forsman, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Habitual catecholamine excretion and its relation to habitual distress.

Bibliographic reference:

Biological Psychology, 1981, 11, 83-97

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Catecholamines, Diurnal variation, Variability, Day-to-day stress scale, Type-A behavior

Abstract:

In order to study interindividual differences in habitual subjective and physiological arousal, a scale for measuring subjective arousal in the course of daily living was constructed and evaluated (the Day-to-Day Stress Scale, DtDSS) and urine samples for estimating free catecholamines were obtained on 17 occasions from each of 20 male subjects during a period of approximately 48 hours. Samples were collected at home during daily activities and night rest, as well as under laboratory conditions, when periods of activity and inactivity alternated. The results showed (1) that scores on the DtDSS correlated significantly with average adrenaline level, and (2) that low physiological reactivity was indicative of neuroticism.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Forsman, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Note on estimating catecholamines in urine sampled after 75-min periods of mental work and inactivity.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 1981, 25. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Catecholamines, Voluntary voiding, Urine retention

Abstract:

Catecholamine excretion was estimated fluorimetrically in urine samples obtained by voluntary voiding from healthy young males following four consecutive 75-min periods during which periods of stressful mental work and inactivity alternated. Baseline values were determined at corresponding points in time in a separate session spent in inactivity. Adrenaline excretion increased from baseline significantly during mental work and returned to baseline during periods of inactivity. Noradrenaline increased significantly during mental work in the second session. The results indicate that in young healthy persons catecholamines can be reliably estimated in urine sampled by voluntary voiding at relatively short intervals.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Forsman, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological arousal in Type A persons during understimulation.

Bibliographic reference:

In W. Bachmann, I. Udris & J. Daniel (Eds.), Mental Load and Stress in Activity. Berlin, GDR: Publishing House Verlag der Wissenschaften der DDR. (In press.)
Also: Abstract in Proceedings from the XXIInd International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, July 6-12, 1980.

Title of project:

Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:

Type-A behavior, Adrenaline, Cortisol, Activity, Overstimulation, Inactivity, Understimulation

Abstract:

Healthy university students, classified as Type A and Type B persons were compared in terms of psychophysiological arousal under different conditions. Catecholamine and cortisol excretion were used as indices of arousal. In one study subjects were examined during two 1-hr sessions, (a) while performing mental arithmetic, and (b) while being unoccupied. Type B subjects were more aroused during work than during inactivity, whereas Type As showed a tendency to be equally aroused, or even more aroused, during inactivity. In another study subjects were examined during understimulation and overstimulation. The results showed that cortisol excretion for Type As was significantly higher during understimulation than during overstimulation but not so for Type Bs. The results illustrate the Type A person's relative lack of mechanisms for coping with inactivity and understimulation.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
Karolinska Institutet
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychobiological aspects of life stress.

Bibliographic reference:

In S. Levine & H. Ursin (Eds.), Coping and Health.
New York: Plenum Press, 1980, pp. 203-223.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Effort, Distress, Coping, Type-A behavior, Catecholamines, Cortisol

Abstract:

Psychobiological approaches to the study of stressful person-environment transactions in laboratory situations and natural settings are reviewed. Discussion is focussed on psychological mediators of sympathetic-adrenal medullary and pituitary-adrenal cortical activity under environmental conditions characterized by understimulation, overstimulation and lack of control. The notion of controllability as a major "key to coping" is considered in relation to the job demands inherent in highly mechanized industrial work and in relation to the coronary-prone behavior pattern A. On the basis of a factor analysis of data from 48 subjects participating in five experiments it is argued that challenging but controllable tasks generally induce "effort without distress", in which case adrenaline secretion will rise, whereas cortisol excretion may be actively suppressed. In contrast, uncontrollable tasks tend to induce "effort with distress" accompanied by elevated levels of both adrenaline and cortisol. Attention is also given to aftereffects and cumulative effects of acute stress exposure and their long-term consequences for health and wellbeing. Sex differences are viewed in this context, and support for the hypothesis that women cope more "economically" than men is examined.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M. and Lundberg, U.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
Karolinska Institutet
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychoneuroendocrine aspects of effort and distress as modified by personal control.

Bibliographic reference:

In W. Bachmann, I. Udris & J. Daniel (Eds.), Mental Load and Stress in Activity. Berlin, GDR: Publishing House Verlag der Wissenschaften der DDR. (In press.) Also: Abstract in Proceedings from the XXIInd International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, July 6-12, 1980.

Title of project:

Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:
Sympathetic-adrenal activity, Pituitary-adrenal activity, Sex differences, Coping, Coronary-prone behavior

Abstract:

This paper is concerned with neuroendocrine aspects of the coronary-prone behavior pattern A and sex-role patterns related to health It is argued that "effort" and "distress", two major components of psychological arousal, are differentially associated with the activity of the sympathetic-adrenal medullary and the pituitary-adrenal cortical systems. When one and the same situation evokes effort as well as distress, both systems are activated as reflected in an increased excretion of catecholamines and cortisol. Effort without distress may dominate the experience of highly controllable situations, in which case the sympathetic-adrenal system is activated, whereas pituitary-adrenal activity may be suppressed Distress without effort, which is likely to occur in uncontrollable situations where adequate coping strategies are not available, tends to be accompanied by pituitary-adrenal activation mainly. These formulations are illustrated by results obtained in experiments carried out under different conditions in the laboratory and in natural settings. The notion of controllability as a "key to coping" is considered from the point of view of interactions between task demand and person characteristics (e.g., Type-A behavior). Sex differences are considered, and support for the view that women cope more "economically" than men is examined.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frankenhaeuser, M., Lundberg, U., and Forsman, L.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Karolinska Institutet
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Dissociation between sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal responses to an achievement situation characterized by high controllability: Comparison between Type A and Type B males and females.

Bibliographic reference:

Biological Psychology, 1980, 10, 79-91.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Coronary-prone behavior, Performance, Personal control, Catecholamines, Cortisol

Abstract:

Type A and Type B university students of both sexes performed a choice-reaction task that was designed to allow each subject to perform at his/her preferred pace and to maintain control over the stimulus rate throughout a period of sustained work. Type As selected faster stimulus rates, and coped more effectively with their total work load than did Type Bs with their lesser load. The superior achievement of the Type-A group was not reflected in self-reports of subjective arousal, nor in physiological arousal indices, e.g., heart rate, and catecholamine and cortisol excretion. Comparison between sexes (Type A + Type B persons) showed that males reported exerting significantly more effort than females and, accordingly, secreted significantly more adrenaline. A common characteristic of all groups was the dissociation between sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal arousal, catecholamine output increasing and cortisol output decreasing in response to the achievement demands. The rise in catecholamine output was interpreted in terms of the mobilization of effort induced by the task, and the decrease of cortisol in terms of the high level of personal control in performing the task.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	13	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No.997), and the

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Franzén, O.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala Sweden

Title:

The invariance of primary somatic potentials of the cortex in selective attention

Bibliographic reference:

Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1980, 49, 79-81

Title of project:

Neuropsykologiska undersökningar av det somatosensoriska systemet

Key words:

Abstract:

Hagbarth and Kerr (1954) showed first that central structures were capable of influencing the transmission of sensory message in the spinal cord. In 1956 Hernandez-Peon, Sherrer and Jouvet demonstrated the existence of electrophysiological correlates of selective attention. They had observed that auditory potentials recorded from the cochlear nucleus were reduced in amplitude when the cat was attentively looking at a mouse. Since then, it has been shown that the blockade of responses was due to poor stimulus control rather than to inhibition of the potentials (Worden, 1966).

The primary responses were recorded over the contralateral projection of the hand in the postcentral gyrus. The best electrode position was determined on the basis of latency, wave form and stimulus faithfulness of the response to short mechanical stimuli. In the first condition the subject's task was to direct his attention to the stimulated finger and to estimate the intensy of randomly presented stimuli. In the second condition the task was to ignore the right hand, still stimulated and to count tactile pulses applied to the left hand. The maximal positive-negative deflection of the first components of the primary potential used as response index was not significantly influenced by shifts in attention.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hugdahl, K.
Carlgren, H.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Uiversity of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Hemispheric asymmetry as indexed by difference in direction of initial conjugate lateral eye-movements (CLEMs) in response to verbal, spatial, and emotional tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 301, 1981

Title of project:
Hemispheric asymmetry and behavior

Key words:

Lateral eye-movements, hemispheric asymmetry, emotions

Abstract:

Following previous research showing frequency and direction of conjugate lateral eye-movements (CLEMs) to be a valid indicator of hemispheric asymmetry (Schwartz et al., 1975), the purpose of the present experiment was to investigate frequency and direction of CLEMs in relation to verbal, spatial, and emotional tasks.
The basic design was a 4 x 2 factorial with four types of questions presented under two levels of stress conditions. Results showed a significantly higher frequency of right movements to verbal non-emotional questions, indicating left hemisphere dominance, and a higher frequency of left movements to spatial and emotional questions (i.e. right hemisphere dominance). No effect of the stress manipulation was found. The results support previous findings of a functional relationship between hemispheric functioning in the intact brain and direction of lateral eye-movements.

Pub. date: Jan. 1981	Pages: 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences 735/80

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hugdahl, K.
Wahlgren, C.
Wass, T.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Habituation of the electrodermal orienting reaction is dependent on the cerebral hemisphere initially stimulated

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Report No. 296, 1981

Title of project:

Hemispheric asymmetry and Behavior

Key words:

Orienting reaction (OR), hemispheric asymmetry, electrodermal responses

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between habituation of the electrodermal orienting reaction (OR), and asymmetrical hemispheric functioning. Subjects were exposed to lateralized visual input with fear-relevant and neutral content. Skin conductance recordings were taken bilaterally from both the left and the right hand. The experiment consisted of four groups in a randomized 2 x 2 factorial design (n=10). Half of the subjects habituated to repeated presentations (25 trials) of a snake-slide, whereas the other half was viewing a slide of a rectangular black geometric shape. Within each stimulus category, half of the subjects had the picture presented 6^{o} of visual angle lateral to the right of a central fixation point (i.e. initial left hemisphere input). The other halves had the picture presented to the left (i.e. initial right hemisphere input). Results showed a significant overall decrease in response magnitude over trials, and a significant main effect of type of projection field. Responses in the left field groups were above responses in the right field groups on all trials. No other comparisons reached significance. The results are discussed in terms of hemispheric assymetry and its role in the regulation of the habituation process.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
March 1981	18	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lundberg, U.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological aspects of performance and adjustment to stress.

Bibliographic reference:

In H.W. Krohne & L. Laux (Eds.), Achievement, Stress and Anxiety.
Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1980, pp. 75-91.

Title of project:

Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:

Life change, Noise, Achievement, Effort, Type A

Abstract:

Two problems in stress research are discussed in the present paper: (1) the relation between stress and performance efficiency and (2) the relation between stress and mental and physical health. It is generally assumed that stressful stimulation, such as disturbing noise, impairs performance. However, a review of the literature indicates that human performance efficiency need not necessarily deteriorate but may remain constant or even improve during stressful stimulation. In the present paper it was suggested that the individual can adopt one of two principal strategies while coping with aversive stimulation in an achievement situation: (1) keep effort constant and let performance deteriorate or (2) increase effort in order to keep the level of performance constant. Psychophysiological data indicate that the latter strategy is associated with a greater mental and physiological load. Possible harmful consequences of stress are discussed in terms of non-specific and specific effects. The research reported on the relation between life change and illness susceptibility appears to support the non-specificity view, while the research reported on the role played by a particular behavior pattern (Type A) in the etiology of coronary heart disease seems to support the specificity view.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 17	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49) and the Swedish Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Percy Löwenhard	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Factur structure of EEG and the independence of its signal components

Die Faktorenstruktur des EEG und die Unabhängigkeit von Signalkomponenten

Bibliographic reference: Kubicki,St.,Herrmann,W.M.,Laudahn,G. (ed:s) :

Faktorenanalyse und Variablenbildung aus dem Elektroenzephalogramm
Factor Analysis and EEG Variables p. 75 - 77

Gustav Fischer Verlag Stuttgart New York 1980

Title of project:

Key words:
EEG spectral parameters, EEG factor structure

Abstract:

An analog broad-band analysis of the human EEG shows a typical grouping of frequency components into bands. Multivariate methods (factor analysis and principal component analysis) have been used to reveal the existence of statistical relationships between frequency components or groups of components. An early question of interest has been the search for higher harmonics to a given frequency component.
A recent cross-sectional study of the ontogenetic development of the human EEG seems to indicate that the factor structure of the EEG (in terms of its components is influenced to a certain degree by the composition of the sample of individuals. Also the choice of electrode patterns is partially reflected within the factor solution. Transverse electrode combinations seem to partially give other than unilateral information (such as P_3O_1).

Factor analysis thus seems useful to indicate the statistical dependence or independence of signal sources of the EEG. Any more detailed interpretation of experimental results, however, demands a critical evaluation of the statistical methods used as well as consideration of the choice of model of the intrinsic nature of the EEG.

Pub. date: 1980	Pages: 3	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rauste-von Wright, M., von Wright, J., and Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Relations between sex-related psychological characteristics during adolescence and catecholamine excretion during achievement stress.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychophysiology, 1981, 18, 362-370

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Achievement stress, Catecholamines, Coping, Sex differences, Socialization

Abstract:

The study is concerned with stress and coping patterns in 18-yr old male and female students who participated in a longitudinal developmental study. Measures of the urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline obtained during a 6-hr matriculation examination (stress condition) and 2-3 hr of routine school work (control condition) were related to relatively enduring psychological characteristics of the subjects assessed at the age of 18 and, for part of the variables, also at 15. In the control condition, correlations between adrenaline excretion and psychological variables were low and sex differences slight. In the stress condition, the pattern of correlations between catecholamine excretion and psychological variables was much higher and markedly different for the two sexes. In males, adrenaline excretion was positively related to achievement-orientation and negatively related to anxiety. In females, adrenaline excretion was negatively related to self-esteem and sense of fulfilling social expectations. An interpretation emphasizing sex differences in strategies for coping with achievement demands is discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	9	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Signe and Ane Gyllenberg Foundation, the Finnish Council for Social Science Research, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No.997)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödén, P-O Söderberg, T.	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Taste-aversion learning: An operant approach

Bibliographic reference:

In C.M. Bradshaw, E. Szabadi, & C.F. Lowe (Eds.) Recent developments in the quantification of steady-state operant behaviour. Amsterdam: Elsevier/ North-Holland, 1981. pp. 429-432.

Title of project:

Biological and cognitive aspects of learning

Key words:

Taste-aversion learning, rats, operant method, head-poking, bar-pressing

Abstract:

Three experiments with rats were performed to test the suggestion that taste-illness pairings will have a stronger suppressive effect on the rate of licking behaviour than on the rate of operant bar-pressing. The results of Experiment 1 indicate that bar-pressing is a sensitive indicator of manipulations aimed at making the reinforcer aversive via contingent lithium chloride injections. Experiment 2 showed that exploration of the fluid magazine (head-poking) was depressed much less than the rate of bar-pressing when the reinforcer was made aversive. Thus, the head-poking/ reinforce ratio increased manifold. Experiment 3 produced results indicateing that defensive burying of the magazine was not responsible for the head-poling/reinforcer ratio increase.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	4	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

PHYSIOLOGY. HEALTH

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Jönsson, Annelis

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Friskvårdsprojektet "Kärnfrisk": Uppläggning samt kartläggning av målgruppens hälsotillstånd och hälsorelevanta vanor.
/The health education project "Sound as a bell": General design of the project and description of health and habits relevant to health in the target group./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 376.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project: Friskvårdsprojekten i Helsingborg och Skrylle
/The health education projects in Helsingborg and Skrylle./

Key words:
Alcohol, exercise, food, habits, health education, health status, survey

Abstract:

In the report the general design of a research project on health education is described. The object of the research is to study which forms of influence (information brochure, health examinations, exercise-offering) are the most efficient to motivate people aged 30-60 years to start exercising more regularly. The report also contains a description of the state of health and habits of exercise, food, alcohol and smoking in a population aged 30-60 years.

Pub. date: February 1980	**Pages:** 40+appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Malmöhus läns landsting

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sven-Åke Lennung	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

Application of job characteristics theory and job enrichment to professionals: a theoretical analysis.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Reports
Department of Education, University of Lund,
1980, nr 12. ISSN 0347 - 8467

Title of project:

Description and analysis of psychosocial work environment at a hospital

Key words: Job enrichment, work environment, hospital, teaching, model, theory

Abstract:

This report addresses the pros and cons of applying a job enrichment strategy - based on job characteristics theory - at a Swedish public hospital. The project program is outlined and the main features of job characteristics theory are presented.

The main section of the report provides an assessment and an analysis of job characteristics theory, using hospitals and schools as examples.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: ÅKE W EDFELDT	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Stockholm

Title:

A GENERAL MODEL FOR THE READING PROCESS

Bibliographic reference:

Research Bulletin from the Institute of Education
University of Stockholm, Sweden
April 1981, vol. IX:2

Title of project:

The ULL-project

Key words:

Reading research, Process of reading, Linguistic development

Abstract:

After more than 25 years of reading research the author forwards a general behavioural model for the normal reading of a fully trained reader. The model is in accordance with earlier relevant findings including recent results from psycho-linguistic research. Some obvious consequences concerning basic reading instruction is also suggested.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Egerbladh, T.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:
Social decision schemes of the same dyads and tetrads on two different disjunctive tasks.

Bibliographic reference:
Educational reports Umeå, no 24, 1981.

ISSN 0349-5612

Title of project:
Interaction and subsequent individual performance
Interaktion och individuell kunskapsbehållning

Key words:
Problem solving, group, social decision schemes.

Abstract:

Subjects were 224 ten- and eleven-year-old pupils who were studied in a 2 X 3 (Types of Problems X Group Sizes 1, 2 and 4) factorial design. One type of problem was a priori thought to be eureka and the other non-eureka disjunctive. Nine social decision scheme models were tested as theories of the underlying group processes. Different processes were created by different types of problems so that the truth-wins and the truth-supported wins models provided the best fit for eureka, whereas the strict equiprobability and the strict proportionality models unexpectedly gave the best fit for non-eureka tasks. Item by item analyses showed, however, that only six out of ten non-eureka items de facto resulted in disjunctive processes whereas four non-eureka items resulted in conjunctive processes. An a posteriori social decision scheme proved, moreover, to give the clearly best fit across all items for eureka tasks and tetrads and a significant Type of Problem X Group Size interaction ($p<.01$) provided further support for the assumption of the importance of the type of problem for the group process in different group sizes.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 26	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

248

Author:
Ekstrand, Lars Henric

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Att utveckla tvåspråkighet och bikulturell identitet

/Developing bilingualism and bicultural identity./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Reprints and minprints, No 361
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:
Utarbetande av problemöversikt rörande invandrarundervisning
/Research review on immigrant education./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups

Abstract:

The report criticizes the ideology of mother tongue classes in Sweden, according to which Swedish is not introduced until grade 3, and then with only two lessons weekly. Also mother tongue day care centres with no Swedish children or staff are criticized. The critique is based on a review of international empirical research, presented in the report. The so-called FISK project, supervised by Prof. G. Hansson, is often referred to as a research basis for mother tongue classes. It is pointed out that no comprehensive report on this project has ever been published, nor is the design or measurements such that any conclusions can be drawn. Bilingual and bicultural educational solutions are recommended for second-generation immigrant children.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 15	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

249

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ekstrand, Lars Henric

Inst.: Department of Educational and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Språk, identitet och kultur.
/Language, identity and culture./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Reprints and miniprints, No 391
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:
Utarbetande av problemöversikt rörande invandrarundervisning
/Research review on immigrant education./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups

Abstract: A comprehensive review of the various hypotheses and assumptions of the unilingual mother tongue education ideology for immigrant children is given. It is concluded that the ideology is inconsistent and contradictory. A comprehensive review of Swedish and international research on bilingualism, bilingual schooling and the effects of early bilingualism is presented. It is concluded that the cognitive effects of early bilingualism on the whole are favorable. Immigrant children have done remarkably well in Swedish schools, contrary to expectations and claims. International empirical research results go straight against the mother tongue ideology. Finally, Swedish official bodies such as the Government and the Parliament are accused for sloppiness in informing themselves of what international research really shows in questions pertinent to the education of immigrant children. Bilingual/bicultural schooling models are claimed to be necessary for a truly bicultural identy development.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	32	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

250

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ekstrand, Lars Henric

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Theories and facts about early bilingualism in native and immigrant children

Bibliographic reference:

Grazer Linguistische Studien
Heft 14, Frūjahr 1981,
25-52

reprinted in:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Reprints and miniprints, No 397
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project: Problemanalys rörande tvärkulturella diagnosinstrument /Culture-fair tests./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, FLES, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups, second language learning

Abstract:

Positive and negative theories of early bilingualism are briefly reviewed. Forty empirical studies of the optimum age problem in L 2 learning are classified according to quality. There is a high positive correlation between high quality of studies and the result that older individuals do better in L 2 acquisition. It is concluded that the ability to learn a second language increases with age, beyond puberty, in pace with increased cognitive abilities. The negative theories lack empirical support, and, in fact, go contrary to existing evidence regarding the cognitive and academic effects of early bilingualism. Various sources of the theories of the assumed harmfulness of early bilingualism are discussed, such as faulty studies not controlling SES; anecdotal evidence; and the Finnish-Swedish language feud in Finland. International empirical research on bilingualism and bilingual schooling is reviewed. Also empirical research, pertinent to the development of a bicultural identity, is reviewed. It is concluded that a bilingual and bicultural education, rather than unilingual models in either language, is necessary for the development of a positive identity in immigrant children.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

251

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lars-Magnus Engström & Hans Eriksson

Inst.:
The Department of Educational Res.
Stockholm Institute of Education
Box 34103   100 26 Stockholm

Title:

Medlemmar i en simförening. Vilka börjar och vilka slutar?

Members in a swimming association

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm, Rapport 1981:7.

Title of project:

Fysisk aktivitet under ungdomsåren

Key words:

Members in a swimming association, beginners, children, drop-outs, recruitment, sports

Abstract: The aims of this study were to describe the recruitment to a swimming association and throw light upon the reasons for joining as well as for dropping one's membership. 45 children were personally interviewed and at the same time one of the parents answered a questionnaire.

All children came from families who had a positive view of children taking part in sports activities. The majority of the parents themselves had some experience with sports activities. Peers had considerable influence on beginning as well as quitting the swimming association.

The study points out that there is a great turnover. After 10 months only 10 % remained in the organization. Furthermore only about 50 % of the drop-outs had taken up a new sport at the time for the interview (which took place 6 months after they left the association).

Those who continued their swimming training had parents who knew more about and showed more interest in the swimming association. They had also accepted "the demands of sport" in a more obvious way compared with those who had finished the swimming training. They were, so to speak, more involved in the sport system and described more often sport in terms of achievement, comparison and competition. Furthermore they more often pointed out sport as important for their social status and self-esteem.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	69	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Sport Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Bror A	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title: Skolmognad och studieframgång. Kapitel IV:
Sociala bakgrundsfaktorer kontra skolberedskap och prestationer under de sex första skolåren.

School Readiness and Educational Career. Chapter IV: Social background contra school readiness and school achievement in primary stage.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 90, 1981

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project: Skolmognad och studieframgång.
School Readiness and Educational Career. A seventeen year follow-up of 235 children

Key words: School readiness, school readiness factors, social handicap, social heredity; social background: socio-economic factors, cultural factors, views on upbringing: parents´ level of education, school performances, attitude to the school, integrated - disintegrated homes

Abstract: This material forms part of the study "School Readiness and Educational Career", which is a follow-up study of the author's dissertation "Criteria of School Readiness". The primary aim of the longitudinal study is, starting from scratch regarding the child's school education, to study the educational and professional careers of children who were considered to be ready to start school and not ready to start school, respectively. This study is consequently a chapter in a coherent work which will later be published in full. - The subjects are all pupils born in 1951 who started school in the autumn term of 1958 in Härnösand. These pupils - a total of 235 children (119 boys and 116 girls) - have in the dissertation been followed from the autumn term of 1958 up to and including the spring term of 1962. Through a continued collection of data, completed in 1975/76, it is now possible to survey seventeen years in all of their development after starting school. - The aim of this study is to try to define the relation of certain social background factors with the school readiness factors extracted through factor analysis and with the marks in grades 2, 4, and 6 at the primary stage. The essential thing was to define the size of social handicaps, i.e. to what extent a certain social factor has a restrictive influence on the children's school performance at the primary stage, when the factors having to do with talent are kept constant. - The study wants to give an answer to the following questions: Has schooling at the primary stage levelled out defferences in the children's backgrounds and contributed to the removing of social handicaps? What should be done in order to compensate for social handicaps and social heritage?

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 83	☐ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

253

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, Bror A

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title: Skolmognad och studieframgång. Kapitel V:
Begåvning och sociala bakgrundsfaktorer som prediktorer för individens studieframgång.
School Readiness and Educational Career. Chapter V:What can intelligence and social background add to the prediction of educational career?

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 91

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project: Skolmognad och studieframgång.
School Readiness and Educational Career. A seventeen year follow-up of 235 children

Key words: School readiness factors: general readiness factor, personality factor, mathematics readiness factor and fine motor readiness factor; social background: socio-economic factors, cultural factors, views on upbringing; report, marks, primary education, formal education.

Abstract: See preceding "Abstract". This report is the second of four subreports in the project "School Readiness and Educational Career", which is a follow-up study of the dissertation "Criteria of School Readiness". The study wants to give an answer to the folloing problems: (a) Which background factors are particularly important for the child's school readiness and for the child's performance at various stages in school and in the various subjects? (b) How much of the variance can be explained by the various backgrund factors (the predictors)? - Ten predictors were included in the multiple regression analysis, namely (1) aptitude test, (2) nine backgrund factors intended to cover (a) the socio-economic status of the home, (b) the cultural level of the home and (c) factors conditioned by the ideology of upbringing in the home and by its attitudes and values. - The main results of the study are as follows: The criterion variables, i.e. the four school readiness factors at the time when the child starts school, the marks in proficiency subjects, in orientational subjects and in practical subjects in grade 6, and number of years of formal education at the age of 25, each have - in stronger or weaker combinations with talent - their own special environmental profile.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 73	☐ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

254

Author: Johansson, Bror A	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title: Skolmognad och studieframgång. Kapitel VII.
Utveckling - med hänsyn till könsdifferenser under livscykeln 7 - 25 år.

School Readiness and Educational Career. Chapter VII:
Development - in the way sex differentiation appears in the course of life cycle 7 - 25 years.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 92

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project: Skolmognad och studieframgång.
School Readiness and Educational Career. A seventeen year follow-up of 235 children.

Key words: School readiness, social background, sex roles, equality, attitude change; sex differences: marks, tests, motor skill, achievement, attitude interest, social status, vocational guidance, occupation

Abstract: This material forms part of the study "School Readiness and Educational Career". (See previous "mini-notes".) The aim of this material is to show how some specifically "female" and "male" characteristics, interests and skills are developed, reproduced, and changed throughout the life cycle 7-25 years. - The study is directed towards the following problems: Are sex differences regarding the pupils' performances and attitudes eliminated by their school education and professional training? Has school succeeded in its effort to counterbalance traditional sex role attitudes regarding school work, marks and choice of profession? - The study shows that when the children start school at the primary stage, they already in general have decided views on "boy-specific" and "girl-specific" interests, characteristics, and skills, i.e. well-marked sex role attitudes. A certain change in the sex role attitudes can be observed at the primary stage, but when the pupils choose a professional training and a profession at the secondary stage, the subjects are on the whole stuck in a traditional sex-specific distribution of the work, i.e. in typically "female professions" and "male professions".

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 77	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

255

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Svensson, Bengt E.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title: Samverkan skola-hem. En pilotstudie av föreningen Hem och Skolas verksamhet inom ett rektorsområde. /Cooperation between school and home. A pilot study of the activities of the Home and School organization within a local school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 382.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project: Skola-Hem-Fritid
/School-Home-Leisure/

Key words:
Home-school, leisure activities, parents-school relations, pupil envolvement, primary school, secondary school

Abstract:

A study of the activities of the Home and School organization at a local school was performed during spring 1979 within the project School-home-leisure. Interviews were made among parents, pupils and teachers in order to get their point of view concerning aim, contents and involvement with reference to the Home and School activities.

Pub. date: September 1980	**Pages:** 49+ appendix	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

PSYCHOMETRICS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

An introduction to Rasch's measurement model

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Department of Education, University of Göteborg,
No. 1981:02, ISSN 0349-2982

Title of project:
Individuella differenser och inlärning/undervisning
Individual differences and learning/teaching

Key words:
Statistical method, item analyses, test theory

Abstract:

The paper presents some basic concepts of the one-parameter logistic latent trait model, or the Rasch model. This model assumes that the probability of a correct answer to an item is a function of two parameters, one representing the difficulty of the item and one representing the ability of the person. In relation to a concrete example it is demonstrated how the parameters in the model can be estimated, and how the assumptions of the model can be tested. Some possible areas of application of the Rasch model are also discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	33	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

257

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

A comparison of multidimensional scaling with the semantic differential technique as methods for structural analysis of environmental perception and cognition.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 155, 1980

Title of project:

Cognitive representation of the built environment

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognition, multidimensional scaling, semantic differential technique.

Abstract:

Multidimensional scaling based on similarity ratings was compared with the semantic differential technique (SDT) in a follow-up study. Previous studies had indicated a fairly close agreement between the results of the SDT and multidimensional scaling which the present study partly corroborated in one experiment for colour slides of urban/suburban environmental settings, in another experiment for colour slides of diverse environmental settings (urban/suburban settings, landscapes, buildings, interiors, etc). The results of principal component analyses and factor analyses gave the following interpretable factors labelled in line with previous findings: General Evaluation, Social Status, Unity/Complexity, and Closedness, of which, however, only the first two were common to both the analyses of SDT and similarity ratings. Cluster analyses of similarity ratings suggested that a categorical model rather than the dimensional model more adequately describes the structure underlying similarity ratings, type of area, type of setting, and age (or style) being the features attended to. In that respect the results were congruent with previous results obtained by means of similarity ratings.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 23	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Henriksson, Widar	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Effekter av övning och instruktion på ett kvantitativt-numeriskt prov.

Effects of practice and instruction on a quantitative-numerical test.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 94

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Provkonstruktion, provinformation och beslut
Testconstruction, testinformation and decision

Key words:
Practice, instruction, testperformance.

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of two treatments, practice on a parallel pretest and instruction, on a test designated KVR, aiming at measuring quantitative-numerical ability. The test, consisting of three subtests, was intended to form part of the test battery constituting the so-called Swedish Scholastic Aptitude Tests, a preliminary version of "Högskoleprovet" (the present Swedish SAT). The design of the study was in accordance with Solomon's 4-group design and the subjects were 77 teachers who were following the special training course at the Umeå School of Education. The obtained data showed that both practice and instruction, produced a significant effect, i.e. they resulted in a higher performance on the posttest for the groups who had these treatments compared with the groups who did not have them. The major part of the change in total score from pre- to posttest could be related to one of the three subtests.

Pub. date: maj 1981	**Pages:** 20	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and

259

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Henriksson, Widar	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title: Effekter av övning och instruktion på testprestation.
En litteraturgranskning

Effects of practice and instruction on testperformance.
A literature review

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 93

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Provkonstruktion, provinformation och beslut
Testconstruction, testinformation and decison

Key words:
Practice, instruction, coaching, test-taking behaviour, test-wiseness, validity

Abstract:
This review of literature includes studies that have dealt with effects of practice and instruction on tests. The studies that have been carried out within the problem area are fairly numerous and vary both with regard to design content and procedure. This has been taken into account in the systematization used in the review. Furthermore the review deals on the whole only with standardized tests. The systematization or structure which has been used means that the starting-point has been that the reported studies have been classified and analyzed under the main headings practice and instruction. The studies have also, within each heading, been classified according to a certain system implying parallelism and possibilities of comparisons within and between practice and instruction. The design of the studies has been the main structuring variable and the structure has, in addition to that, been based on the permanence of practice and instruction, type of test used, and individual characteristics. The latter has meant that the subjects' age, sex performance level and earlier experience of tests has been included in the structure. The concluding discussion, including a description of the effects of practice and instruction on tests, deals with, on one hand, various problems associated with the procedure of a review of literature within this special problem area and, on the other, the conclusions that can be drawn on the basis of existing research within this field.

Pub. date: Maj 1981	**Pages:** 77	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Henriksson, Widar

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title: Instruktion avseende strategi och partiell kunskap på ett kvantitativt-numeriskt prov.

Instruction about strategy and partial knowledge on a quantitative-numerical test.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 96

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Provkonstruktion, provinformation och beslut
Testconstruction, testinformation and decision

Key words:
Practice, instruction, testperformance, partial knowledge

Abstract:

The aim was to study the effects of three treatments, practice and two types of instruction, on the result of a quantitative-numerical test (NOG), one of the six subtests in the so-called Swedish Scholastic Aptitude Test. Practice was defined as having taken another NOG-test as pretest and the difference between the two treatments of instruction, both consisting of practice and instruction in a certain problem-solving strategy, was that information on how to use partial knowledge was given in one treatment but not in the other. The design was based on four groups and the subjects were 362 students from grade 3 in the upper secondary school. The obtained data showed that neither of the treatments, practice and the two types of instruction, had any effect, as indicated by the absence of difference in score between those who had and those who had not been given these treatments.

Pub. date: maj 1981	**Pages:** 17	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Henriksson, Widar	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title: Uppgiftsformat, partiell kunskap och säkerhet på ett kvantitativt-numeriskt prov. En studie med kända uppgiftskarakteristika.

Item format, partial knowledge and confidence on a quantitative-numerical test. A study with selected item characteristics.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 99
ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Provkonstruktion, provinformation och beslut
Testconstruction, testinformation and decision

Key words:
Item format, partial knowledge, response confidence, test.

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to test a logical and sequential problem-solving strategy for a quantitative-numerical test (NOG). This test is one of the six subtests in the so-called Swedish Scholastic Aptitude Test. The problem-solving strategy was taken as the starting-point for the construction of an experimental item format (NOG^{xx}) and the design of the study was based on a comparison of the same test in two versions: one conventional (NOG) and one experimental (NOG^{xx}). Indications of experiment- and control group being initially comparable with regard to performance were obtained from a verbal pretest (ORD). The subjects were 264 students from all five lines in grade 3 in the upper secondary school. The outcome of the study did not show any difference in mean score, based on either conventional or differential score, between the group which had taken the experimental (NOG^{xx}) and the group which had taken the conventional (NOG) item format. This indicated that the sequential problem-solving strategy did not have any directly obvious effects and indirectly, it indicated that the conventional item format was not complex. If the analysis was based on C or E being the correct response the experimental item format was also more complex than the conventional (NOG). Consequences of the obtained outcome are discussed.

Pub. date: maj 1981	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

262

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugdahl, K. Öst, L-G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

On the difference between clinical and statistical significance

Bibliographic reference:

Behavioral Assessment, 1981, 3, 289-295

Title of project:

Biological aspects of phobic conditioning

Key words:

Statistical inference, analysis of variance, clinical relevance

Abstract:

The present paper is concerned with a discussion of the difference between statistical and clinical significance. It is argued that tests for statistical significance on group data when comparing different treatment methods may be of little clinical relevance. It is further suggested that the concept of clinical significance be related to number of improved subjects within a group, as well as to the magnitude of change observed in every subject. A numerical value of clinical significance is proposed which is based on the number of improved subjects within a group, which may supplement the information given by the tests for statistical significance. Finally, the paper discusses the case when statistical significance fails but where nevertheless important clinical information may be obtained.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

263

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Similarity and correlation

Bibliographic reference:

E.D, Lanterman & H.Feger (EDS.), Similarity and choice.
Bern: Huber, 1980. pp 70-87.

ISBN 3-456-80621-3

Title of project:

Key words:

Similarity, correlation, psychological scaling

Abstract:

The present paper is divided into three sections. First, empirical evidence is presented both direct and indirect, for a correlation between similarities and correlations in a wide variety of situations are discussed. Second, various theoretical interpretations of this relationship and it is pointed out when it can be expected to hold and when it can be expected to fail. Third, various implications of the relationship in question are discussed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ingvar Werdelin

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:
The Concept of Validity

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping University, Department of Education. Report LiU-PEK-R-59
ISBN 91-7372-382-7

Title of project:

Key words:
Validity, Test Validity, Research Methods

Abstract: The paper contains a discussion of the concept of validity. - It was found useful to distinguish between *direct validation:* determination of the extent to which an instrument is a true representative of what it should measure, and *indirect validation:* determination of the correlative relationship between an instrument and the phenomenon it should measure. A distinction was also made between *objectivistic validity:* the phenomenon behind the instrument to be validated is directly measurable, concrete, and *conceptualistic validity:* the instrument to be validated is a concept, a hypothetical construct.
Direct objectivistic validation is called *content validation:* the instrument is valid to the extent that it represents a true sample of items from a defined universe of items. Direct conceptualistic validation is called *construct validation:* an instrument or set of instruments is valid if it is able to measure a hypothetical construct. For indirect objectivistic validation the term *predictive validation* has been chosen: the relationship between a given instrument and a criterion instrument is sought, the latter being placed in another time or another situation. The term *prospective validation* has been chosen to represent indirect conceptualistic validation. It measures the extent to which an instrument or set of instruments is able to measure a hypothetical construct placed in another time or another situation. It is a new term suggested for use.
The relationship between direct validation and activities like goal analysis is discussed. The same is the case with the relationship between indirect validation on the one hand, placement and selection of individuals on the other. The close affinity between conceptualistic validation and research is also stressed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 98	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. PLANNING

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sverker Lindblad	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Skola och förändring: Till frågan om utbildningspolitik, utbildningsreformer och pedagogiskt utvecklingsarbete. (School and change: On educational policies, educational reforms and teaching innovations).

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 19.
ISBN 91-85250-48-1   ISSN 0348-3630.

Title of project:
An evaluation of educational development centres in Sweden.

Key words:
Reform of education, innovation, political power, teaching, research policy, social conflict.

Abstract:

The present study is a theoretical analysis of relations between educational reforms and innovations, where the former concept deals with changes on the macro level concerning the educational system and the latter concept concerns the micro level in this system, mostly the features of the teaching-learning processes. A point of departure is that educational phenomena are parts in and expressions of conflicts and contradictions in society and state.

Two types of educational reforms are presented (a) reformistic and (b) dynamic conservative. This distinction is based on the criteria of whether the reform results in changes in power relationship in society or not. In general, it is argued, educational reforms mostly turn into a dynamic conservative type in the present western states, though the ambitions might have been of reformistic character in some cases.

The educational system is divided into centre and periphery. The former deals with the management of the educational system and the latter with the teaching processes within the frames decided by the former. These two parts have different criteria of success ("good education" vs "good teaching"). Thus, innovations of the teaching might counteract the intentions of educational reforms and contribute to the transition of reformistic reforms into dynamic concervative ones. From this point of view, it is argued that an increased politization of educational questions might be necessary in order to enhance a reformistic character of innovations.

Pub. date: June 1980	**Pages:** 111	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

266

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

The role of central government in educational development in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

World Yearbook of Education 1980: Professional Development of Teachers. Edited by Eric Hoyle and Jaquetta Megarra. Kogan Page, London. pp 115-130

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:
Educational policy-making, central government, local government, decentralization

Abstract: The article discusses the role of central government and local government in educational development and how this development is influenced by the nature of the balance between these two agencies.

Educational policy-making in Sweden is usually made by governmental commissions who investigate special questions of policy on behalf of the central government, and specify goals and measures for the improvement of education. An example (the 1960 Commission on Teacher Training) is described. Implementation of these decisions is effected by independent national authorities, one of which is the National Board of Education (NBE). Swedish experiences suggest that a change of education in schools has to be co-ordinated with a parallel educational research and development (R and D). Funds for R and D are allocated to NBE for the purpose of furthering policy goals determined by the government; R and D is therefore specifically decision-oriented. Another important part is the system of in-service training of teachers; this is centrally organized by the NBE as a means for the implemantation of education policy.

Countries with a centralized school system seem to strive for decentralization, while countries with a decentralized system seem to look for a strengthening of central planning. These trends are, however, not simple and clear. In international studies by OECD no simple relationships between decentralization and local autonomy were found. The hypothesis that central funding of education should result in a homogeneous school system was, on the whole, not verified when schools were studied on a national level.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 267

Author: Carlsson, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Note on the factor structure of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology. 1981, 22, 123-127

Title of project:

Key words:
Facture structure, femininity, BSRI

Abstract:

The scores of BSRI, a questionnaire measuring psychological androgyny, i.e. the extent to which a person possess traits that are traditionally considered feminine and traits that are traditionally considered masculine, were subjected to a factor analysis. The BSRI was administered to 100 women and 100 men, between 20 and 60 years of age. The analysis gave two factors for women, interpreted as a Femininity factor and a Masculinity factor, and three factors for men, interpreted as a Femininity factor and two Masculinity factors. A shorter version of the BSRI is also suggested. These results support the notion that femininity and masculinity are best considered two independent dimensions.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

268

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carlsson, Marianne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Psychological problems and sex roles

Psykiska problem och könsroller

Bibliographic reference:

Kvinnovetenskaplig tidskrift, **1980**, 1 (4), 15-21

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Women and men show different kinds of psychological problems to such an extent that it is meaningful to differ between female and male disturbances.

The purpose of my article is to try to show how socialization into a certain sex-role can also denote socialization to a certain sick-role. That is to say, when confronted with a mental crisis/conflict you 'choose' your symptoms according to the sex-role socialization you have been given. For instance depression, phobias and other types of neuroses are more common in women than in men, while alcoholism and different kinds of violence are more common among men.

It has been shown, in American studies, that clinical psychologists and psychiatrists have different opinions as to what attributes characterize 'mentally healthy' persons where men are taken as the norm and women as the exception. The 'mentally healthy' person and the 'mentally healthy' man were described with attributes such as enterprising, independent, clear-thinking, assertive and active, while the 'mentally healthy' woman was described as sensitive, dependent warm and with a need for security. The attributes used to describe the 'mentally healthy' woman were therefore attributes that in extreme forms are elements in certain kinds of neuroses.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 7	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carlsson, M. Magnusson, E.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Construct validation of the Bem Sex Role Inventory.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1980, 21, 27-31.

Title of project:

Key words:

Femininity, BSRI, construct validation

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to assess the construct validity of the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI), a questionnaire which measures psychological androgyny. Psychological androgyny refers to the fact that a person may possess both trials traditionally considered feminine, and traits traditionally considered masculine, i.e. that femininity and masculinity are two independent dimensions. Eight different groups, chosen because their androgyny scores were expected to differ, participated in the study. The groups differed as expected and this is taken as an evidence that the BSRI has construct validity and that it is valid for Swedish conditions.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

270

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rosén, Anne-Sofie	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Sex-role Stereotypes and Personal Attributes within a Developmental Framework

Bibliographic reference:

Women and the World of Work (ed. Anne Hoiberg)

Paper presented at the NATO Symposium Women and the World of Work, Lisbon, 4 - 8 August, 1980.

Title of project:

Personality and socialization.

Key words:

Sex Role Attitudes, Personality Traits, Sex Differences, Developmental Changes, Social Change

Abstract: The focus of the paper was sex-role perceptions in Sweden. - Changes in the formal and actual equality between sexes during the last 50 years were shortly reviewed. Today, educational and vocational choices and careers reveal that a distinct sex-role division still exists despite much effort to induce changes. Findings from the project in a series of studies of perceived sex-role demands, self perception, and value orientation were reported. Some differences in the empirical findings, when compared to e.g. studies in the U.S., were commented upon. The findings from the studies and the observed slowly changing sex-role division in the Swedish society were discussed within a developmental perspective on the socialization process, sex-role acquisition, and sex-role transcendence.

Pub. date: 1981 (in press)	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Christianson, U & Härnqvist, K

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

LING-projektens enkät 1980. Genomförande och bortfallsanalyser.

LING projects: the mail questionnaire 1980 - collection and analysis of representativeness

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet. 1980:12
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project: LING: Långtidseffekter av utbildning (Long term effects of education). LING-H: Långtidseffekter av utbildning bland högskolestuderande (Long term effects of education among persons with higher education).

Key words:

Questionnaire, representativeness, educational effects

Abstract: The LING-projects is the name of a series of research projects that investigate long term effects of education. They are based on a data bank for longitudinal studies which comprises a ten percent sample of the age cohort born in 1948 and attending Swedish schools in 1961 when the data bank was established. In the spring of 1980 a mail questionnaire was distributed to three sub samples of the original sample - altogether 8433 persons among which 8135 were reached on their current adresses and 6205 answered the questionnaire. This report deals with the different stages of the data collection and with the representativeness of the respondents.

Information was available on a wide variety of variables and in most of them marked differences existed between respondent and non-respondents. In a path analyses a selection of the variables predicted response/non-response with multiple correlations of .27 for men and .26 for women. The strongest positive effects on response rate were found for intelligence and average school marks at the age of 13 and, among men, the level of education. These variables were also related to the subjective reasons for non-response given in a telephone interview.

According to these analyses response was biased, but in such a way that tendency to respond is to be considered a long term effect of education. Overall the return of about 75% of the mail questionnaires is rather satisfactory. In a sub sample comprising persons with higher education the response rate was 84% which is very good.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
dec. 1980	67	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: LING - The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tordis Dahllöf	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Glesbygd, kulturmiljö och skola. En etnologisk studie kring ett projekt om grundskola i blesbygd / Sparsely populated communities, cultural background and school. An ethnological studie related to a project about comprehensive schools in sparsely populated communities.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Uppsala.
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 21. Uppsala 1980.

ISBN 91-85250-51-1, ISSN 0348-3630.

Title of project:
Process Analysis of Non-Grading

Key words:
Sparsely populated communities
Cultural patterns

Abstract:

The ethnological view aims at drawing the cultural historical background of to-day school districts as well as at assessing the characteristics of the present situation in the sparsely populated areas, positively and negatively. The latter purpose was reached through a questionnaire study among 101 randomly sampled families with children attending the upper section of the comprehensive school. The survey delt with cultural traits as language, history, religion and touched political patterns. The questionnaire was concentrated on a few themes as perception and dependence of nature and dependence on family and relatives as well as attitudes towards church and political parties. The local communities varied in regard to cultural patterns and history. But for the present day the dependence of nature and the close relations to relatives is the most important and common thing for all the inhabitants in the sparsely populated communities. To study sparsely populated areas to-day is to mirror a process of change but also to reach the enduring culture and social phenomena. The ethnological approach revealed some needs important to the inhabitants that could explain their wish to stay in the areas in spite of negative lacks, such as different kind of service.

Pub. date: September 1980	**Pages:** 205	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 273

Author:

Ekstrand, Lars Henric

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Unpopular views on popular beliefs about immigrant children:
Contemporary practices and problems in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Reprints and miniprints, No 393
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:
Utarbetande av problemöversikt rörande invandrarundervisning
/Research review on immigrant education./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups

Abstract:

The pattern of modern immigration to Sweden is described. Statistics for immigrant students in the Swedish school system are given. It is shown that immigrant students do as well in the Swedish school system as native students. Almost as many immigrant students as Swedish students go to secondary education, and the frequency may well be equal, were SES controlled. Schooling and teacher training for immigrant students is described. Research on various problems, such as social and emotional adjustment, the relation between adjustment and language achievement, effects of early bilingualism, if there is an optimal age to become bilingual and the relation between language and cognition, is reviewed. Some new results obtained by the author are presented.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 30	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

274

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ekstrand, Lars Henric
Foster, Sis
Olkiewicz, Eva

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Interculture. Some concepts for describing the situation of immigrants

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Reprints and miniprints, No 395
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:
Utarbetande av problemöversikt rörande invandrarundervisning
/Research review on immigrant education./

Key words: Acculturation, bilingualism, child development, cross-cultural research, emigration, identity development, immigration, language development, migration, minority groups

Abstract: Migration is a process that creates dynamic changes and patterns of interaction in both the country of origin, the host country and the immigrant community. Influences are always reciprocal. The report attempts to find new ways of describing and analyzing these dynamic interactions. It is claimed that a structuralistic approach is necessary. In the vein of Piaget, it is argued that a structuralistic approach is perfectly compatible with empirical research methods. The report begins with analyzing some linguistic models for describing languages in contact. The concept of "culture" is discussed in terms of Hall's mode of analysis. Neither the linguistic nor the anthropological models give full understanding of the psychological consequences of culture mixing, although important insights are provided. A new theory for the psychology of the emigration process is presented. Also, a new application of theories of identity formation for the development of a bicultural identity in immigrant children is presented. A review of some experimental results, supporting the psychodynamic view on identity development is given. New results on processes of reduction and modes of preservation of immigrant languages are rewiewed. The question of the preservation of culture and language in future immigrant generations is discussed in terms of extensions of the linguistic findings of Oksaar. These extensions seem to lead to completely new ways of looking on cultures in contact, although the discussion is hypothetical and tentative.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** in print	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ingemar Fägerlind

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Utvärdering av finskspråkig gymnasial utbildning

Evaluation of Finnish-Language Education at the Gymnasium Level

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education, Report No 50, June 1981

Title of project:
The Finnish Language Program at Skanstull

Key words:
Evaluation, Finnish, Instruction, Native Language

Abstract:

The first Finnish-language gymnasium program in Sweden is evaluated in this project. The aim of this report is to give a careful description of the background, attitudes and cognitive ability of the students at the beginning of the program. These data will function as base-lines for further follow-up studies at the end of the gymnasium program and when the students have gone to other studies ore are working in different professions. The results of the students' questionnaire gave a very positive picture of the school environment and of the student - teacher interactions.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
June 1981	68	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education, Stockholm,

276

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kamienski, Abraham Ahlin, Birgit Ekstrand, Gudrun	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Föreställningar om framtiden och om skolans framtidsförberedelse hos elever i den tre- och fyraåriga gymnasieskolans avgångsklasser: Intervjudata.

/Conceptions of the future and the school's contribution in preparing for the future among students from the last year of the three-year and four-year upper secondary school in Sweden: Interview data./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Reprints and miniprints, No 360
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:

Framtidsberedskap som utbildningsmål
/Preparedness for the Future as an Educational Goal./

Key words:

Aims of education, cognitive development, content analysis, futurology, interview, teaching method

Abstract:

At the Department of Educational and Psychological Research in Malmö, a research and development project has been initiated with the working title "Preparedness for the Future as an Educational Goal". Among the tasks included are: (a) an inventory of earlier research and other activities connected to the theme preparedness for the future as an educational goal, (b) explorative studies on students' conceptions of the future, (c) interviews with students, teachers and other interested groups on various possible ways of improving the school's contribution in preparing the students to meet and form the future, and (d) studies of classroom activities related to this goal. - The present booklet reports experiences from an interview study with Swedish students from the last year of the three-year and four-year upper secondary school in Sweden, dealing primarily with topics (b) and (c) above.

Related materials have been presented in Reprints and miniprints Nos. 333 (data from grade 6), 335 (data from grade 9), and 357 (data from the two-year upper secondary school).

Pub. date: October 1980	**Pages:** 34	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Thomas Liljegren Lilian Ullman	**Inst.:** National Swedish Board of Education Stockholm

Title:

Elever med annat hemspråk än svenska som gick ut grundskolan 1979. Delrapport 1.

Compulsory School leavers in 1979 with home languages other than Swedish. Interim Report 1.

Bibliographic reference:

National Board of Education; Division of long-term planning. Stockholm 1981. no P 1 1981:1

Title of project: Invandrarbarnen i skolan och på arbetsmarknaden. Pupils with other language than Swedish in school and the labour market.

Key words:

Compulsory school leavers, language, transition rate

Abstract: The group of young persons studied in this survey are pupils with home languages other than Swedish (referred to below as "pupils with other home languages ") who were in grade 9 of compulsory school in the school year 1978/79. The group numbers 7 095 pupils. At least 50 different home languages are represented. In this report, pupils having home languages other than Swedish are compared with pupils having Swedish as their home language and attending grade 9 of compulsory school in the school year 1978/79.

There is a great difference in terms if transition frequency between those pupils with other home languages who on the whole have the same command of the Swedish language as average Swedish pupils (74 per cent transition rate) and those who do not have as firm a command of Swedish as the average Swedish pupil (46 per cent transition rate).

If all pupils with other home languages are considered on average, there is no substantial difference between male and female students in terms of transition rates.

Pub. date: Jan 1981	**Pages:** 70	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:

Bilingualism in Tornedalen. Picture stories.

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Bildberättelser.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 82.

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:

Education in sparsely populated areas, III

Key words:

Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen.

Abstract:

In the project, "Education in sparsely populated areas", financed by the National Board of Education three studies, aiming at measuring and describing the linguistic ability of the pupils, were carried out. In this report the results of a study are accounted for where a method, picture stories, has been used to measure oral production in the two languages. All the pupils (354) in grade 4 in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala took part. All the pupils were given the task of telling picture stories in Swedish and Finnish. The stories were taped, judged, on a five-grade scale and in form of pair-wise comparisons. Every story was judged by at least 4 judges and the correlation between the judges was very high. The results show that out of the 354 pupils in the investigation 154 have active ability (i.e. can tell the story) in Finnish. The achievements in this group (expressed on a five-grade-scale) are approximately normally distributed for the two languages. The results also show that neither the so-called "balance theories" nor the ideas of semibilingualism get any support. Instead a positive correlation between the achievements in the two languages is found.

Pub. date: december 1980	**Pages:** 13	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:

Bilingualism in Tornedalen. The achievement of the pupils.

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Elevernas skolprestationer.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 83.
ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Education in sparsely populated areas, III

Key words:
Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen.

Abstract:
In this report a study within the project "Education in sparsely populated areas" financed by the National Borad of Education is accounted for. This study examines if the achievement of the pupils (grades, tests) has any correlation with their linguistic ability (Swedish, Finnish). 354 pupils (in grade 4) in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala took part. The report begins with a survey of previous research in this field, especially concerning correlations between different measures of achievement and different types of linguistic factors (monolingualism and different types of bilingualism). Based on earlier testings the pupils were divided into three groups: pupils with active knowledge of Finnish; pupils with only passive knowledge of Finnish and pupils without any knowledge of Finnish at all. The first group mentioned above was furthermore divided according to their abilities in the two languages. The differences between the groups as regards the measures of achievement used here were small or insignificant, especially if social class was taken into account. There is, however, a correlation between measures of achievement and knowledge of Swedish. The conclusion is that many factors apart from purely linguistic ones are of importance in this context, and possible differences that exist between the groups cannot be displayed in simple measures of achievement.

Pub. date: december 1980	**Pages:** 22	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
Bilingualism in Tornedalen. The use of language of the pupils and their linguistic environment.

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Elevernas språkanvändning och språkliga miljö.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 79

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Education in sparsely populated areas, III

Key words:
Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, lingusistic ability, Tornedalen

Abstract:

A part of the project "Education in sparsely populated areas" financed by the National Board of Education is accounted for in this report. This investigation deals with the linguistic environment of the pupils of Tornedalen. Which language (Finnish/Swedish) or languages do they use/come in contact with at school and in their spare time. 354 pupils (in grade 4) in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala were interviewed and observed. The results show that the majority of the pupils, nearly always use Swedish. However, one exception is the home environment where Finnish is used somewhat more frequently especially in conversations with parents. Differences between densely and sparsely populated areas can be found. The use of the Finnish language is most frequent outside the densely populated areas. The linguistic environment of the pupils, however, is to a greater extent Finnish. Apart from coming in contact with the Finnish language in their homes the pupils also come in contact with the Finnish language via Finnish television, which is frequently watched by the children. No differences in the children's use of language as regards sex or social background could be found. When it comes to the parents there were, however, clear differences between social classes. Social class "3" (working class) uses the Finnish language more than the other social classes do. The conclusion which can be drawn from the results especially the comparison between the parents' and the children's language use, is that the use of the Finnish language is decreasing and will probably disappear within one or two generations.

Pub. date: december 1980	**Pages:** 35	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
Bilingualism in Tornedalen. The linguistic ability of the pupils
Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Elevernas språkkunskaper.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 80
ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Education in sparsely populated areas, III

Key words:

Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen

Abstract:

In the project "Education in sparsely populated areas", financed by the National Board of Education, several different methods of measuring and describing the linguistic ability of the pupils (Swedish - Finnish) were used. In this report a study, where rating methods have been used (self rating and teacher rating) is accounted for.354 pupils (in grade 4) in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala took part. Two types of self rating methods were carried out, undifferentiated and differentiated rating respectively. The results show that the first method compared to the second one yields considerable overestimations of the linguistic ability. A comparison between pupil (i.e. self-) and teacher ratings shows a relatively high correlation. Approximately every fifth pupil considers himself or herself to have an average or above average ability of speaking Finnish, whereas every third pupil considers himself or herself able to understand the language to the same extent. Differences between the ability of the pupils regarding their residential areas (densely populated - sparsely populated areas) and social background were found but not as for sex. It is outside the densely populated areas and in "social group 3" (working class) that you will find the pupils who have the greatest knowledge of the Finnish language. Furthermore the results show that the ability of understanding Finnish is much greater than that of speaking it.

Pub. date:
december
1981

Pages:
18

☒ Swedish
☐ English
☐ ....

☒ Final report
☐ Progress report
☐ ....

☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

282

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Bilingualism in Tornedalen. Introduction and General Background

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Inledning och allmän bakgrund

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 78

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:

Education in sparsely populated areas, III.

Key words:
Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen

Abstract: This report is the first out of six where investigations within the project Education in sparsely populated areas, financed by the National Board of Education, are accounted for. The project deals with problems of bilingualism in Tornedalen and aims at giving a description of the linguistic situation of the area e.g. by describing the pupils knowledge of Swedish and Finnish and by investigation if there is any correlation between school achievements (tests and marks) and the linguistic abilities of the pupils. Furthermore the aim is to construct tests and develop methods of measurement mainly to be able to reach the earlier mentioned aims. They may also be used in other bilingual investigations. The report begins with a short description of Tornedalen as regards migration and other population trends, economic structure and linguistic situation. In connection with this school and language policy is briefly dealt with. Research on bilingualism in general and Tornedalen in particular is accounted for. The theoretical approaches of this work are described and finally a working model as a basis of the investigations carried out is accounted for. The population consisted of all the 354 pupils in grade 4 in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala. The compilation of data was done through a combination of varions different methods e.g. interviews, observations and testings. The report ends with a description of the population with respect to - among other things - sex, residential area, family situation, grade point-average and results on tests. It could be stated that the distribution in social classes is somewhat deviant from the national average while the differences as for tests and grades are slight.

Pub. date: december 1980	**Pages:** 44	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rönmark, W. & Wikström, J.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Bilingualism in Tornedalen. Measuring knowledge of Finnish.

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Mätning av kunskaper i finska.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1980, nr 81
ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Education in sparsely populated areas, III

Key words:

Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen

Abstract:

As a part of the project "Education in sparsely populated areas" financed by the National Board of Education three studies aiming at measuring and describing the linguistic ability of the pupils were carried out. This report accounts for the results of three constructed tests, two of them measuring active abilities (test in knowledge of words and production of words) and the third a comprehension test. 354 pupils in grade 4 in the districts of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala took part. The reliability of the tests was acceptable. Achieved results support on the whole the results of previously made ratings (Rönmark & Wikström, 1980,nr80 No differences in linguistic ability as regards sex were obtained whereas differences were found regarding residential areas, densely populated areas - sparsely populated areas, and social class. The results show that the tests have a higher correlation with teacher ratings than pupil ratings. Further on within the project the test results will be the basis of a differentiation between on the one hand pupils with passive knowledge of Finnish and on the other hand totally Swedish speaking pupils.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
december 1981	21	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

284

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rönmark, W. Wikström, J.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Bilingualism in Tornedalen. Summary and discussion

Tvåspråkighet i Tornedalen. Sammanfattning och diskussion.

Bibliographic reference:

Doctoral dissertation at the faculty of social sciences, University of Umeå, 1980 (in Swedish).
ISBN 91-7174-057-0.

Title of project:

Education in sparsely populated areas, III.

Key words:

Bilingualism, bilingual pupils, language use, linguistic ability, Tornedalen.

Abstract: This report is a summary and a discussion of a research project on bilingualsim in Tornedalen. Within the project "Education in sparsely populated areas", financed by the National Board of Education, a number of studies were carried out aiming at giving a description of the present linguistic situation (Swedish/Finnish) of the pupils in the comprehensive school. Another aim was to see if there was any correlation between school achievement and the lingusitic abilities of the pupils (Swedish-Finnish). In this connection the intention was also to develop methods of measurement and to construct tests. The basis of the work was a model originally developed by Spolsky (1974) and had in a broad sense a "sociology of language" approach. The population consisted of all the 354 pupils in grade 4 in the district of Haparanda, Övertorneå and Pajala. The gathering of data in which combination of different methods such as interviews, observations and testings were used, took place at the turn of the year 1975/76. The results have been published in six reports (nr 78-83) in the series of reports of the Department of Education, Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå (in Swedish). In this summary the main results are accounted for concerning the pupil's use of language and linguistic knowledge as well as results and marks. The results show that the use of the Finnish language is almost restricted to the home environment. As for the knowledge of Finnish it can be noted that about 40 per cent have active abilities and the rest of the pupils are purely Swedish speaking. The difference between the mentioned groups as regards the other measurements of achievement used were small or insignificant especially if the social background of the pupils was taken into consideration. The main conclusion was that the Finnish language in Tornedalen is decreasing and that in one or two generations probably all the area will be Swedish speaking. The consequences of this are discussed, and the importance of school and education is also dealt with.

Pub. date: december 1980	**Pages:** 73	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

John A. Bååth

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

Postal two-way communication in correspondence education - An empirical investigation

Bibliographic reference:

CWK Gleerup, Lund, 1980, ISBN 91-40-04766-0 (=Studia Psychologica et Paedagogica, Series Altera LII, ISSN 0346-5926)
Also published by Liber Hermods, Malmö, 1980, ISBN 91-23-92305-9

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education

Key words:

Adult education, computer-assisted instruction, correspondence education, distance education, educational experiments, two-way communication.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to shed light on certain problems related to the postal two-way communication between student and tutor in correspondence education. The three main problems concern (1) the submission density, i. e., the density of postal contacts brought about by means of assignments for submission; (2) the possibility of replacing a substantial part of the assignments for submission by self-check exercises; (3) the possibility of computerizing the routine parts of the correspondence tutor's work.

The approach is experimental. In all, 1805 adult students of regular Swedish, Norwegian and British correspondence courses in English as a foreign language, Psychology, Economics and Physics were randomly allocated to experimental groups with (1) varying submission density, (2) varying numbers of assignment questions (omitted questions being replaced by self-check exercises), and (3) traditional versus computer-assisted postal tuition. Data were collected by means of questionnaires and final tests, as well as from a special register of students.

High submission density, i. e., frequent postal contacts (due to short study units), was found to correlate with a stronger inclination to start the submission of assignments. This was the only substantial and unequivocal result of the experiments on submission density, however.

With regard to the second main problem, it was found that half and even three fourths of the assignments for submission could be replaced by self-check exercises, with practically no appreciable effects neither on study perseverance, nor on attitudes, final test results or study time.

The computerized postal tuition was experienced as more positive by the students than the traditional one. Moreover, students getting computer-assisted correspondence tuition started submitting assignments to a greater extent than students receiving traditional tutoring by mail. In one of the two experiment courses, they also completed their studies to a greater extent, and did so within a shorter time.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
December 1980	187	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Per-Erik Ellström
Hans A. Winter

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title: SUCCESSIV ANTAGNING OCH LÄRARES VAL AV UNDERVISNINGSFORMER INOM AMU.
Continous Admission and Teachers Choice of Teaching Methods at Labour Market Training Centres.

Bibliographic reference: Linköping University, Department of Education
Rapport LiU-PEK-R-58 ISBN 91-7372-380-0

Title of project: Successiv antagning vid AMU-center
Continous Admission at Labour Market Training Centres

Key words: Labour-Market Training, Continuous Admission, Frame factors, Self-Observation, Forms of Instruction

Abstract: The study has as its point of departure two problems, namely: (1) What consequences do the systems of admission used in labour-market training have for the teacher's choice of teaching methods? (2) What is the relative importance of the admission system, as such, as an explanatory factor in this choice, compared to other factors such as class size, subject, teacher and class characteristics? The study includes instruction within labour-market training's preparatory theoretical courses. The survey group was made up of 24 teachers distributed among three labor-market training centres. Data consist of the teachers' own observations as to how much classroom time is utilized for the five different teaching methods. Self-observation was carried out during 2 observation periods, each lasting one working week. The results show that, on the basis of the observation of all subjects, the pattern of instruction is largely made up of the following forms of working: individual studies, individual instruction, and group instruction. These forms of instruction taken together comprise 75 percent of classroom time. There are, however, significant variations in the pattern of instruction between various subjects. The observed pattern of instruction was found to be, only to a very small extent, an effect of the system of continuous admission employed. The same applies to an even greater degree to the variable, class size, which bears no relation at all instruction patterns are, on the other hand, very largely related to the frame factors subject, teacher and class characteristics.

Pub. date: May, 1980	**Pages:** 74	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Göte Klingberg

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title: Adaptation av text till barns egenskaper - en lägesrapport om ett begrepp (Adaptation of text to children - the state of a concept)

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet
Lund 1981
Pedagogiska uppsatser 4
ISSN 0349-2508

Title of project:

Key words:
Children´s literature, textbooks

Abstract:

In the 1960´s "adaptation" was introduced in children´s literature research as a term denoting such qualities as are introduced in texts etc with regard to (real or supposed) characteristic features of the intended readers. The concept can obviously also be used with regard to textbooks for the school. The term has however not always been used in the same sense. "Adaptation" as such has also been discussed. It has been said that it pictures texts produced for children as simplified and inferior to texts for adults. It has further been held that the concept will contribute to the separation of children from adults. By introducing a historical perspective the concept has also been regarded as a relative one.

The report reviews the contributions made to this field between 1966 and 1980 (mainly in Germany and Scandinavia) and tries to uphold conceptual clarity.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 47	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Göte Klingberg	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title: De främmande världarna i barn- och ungdomslitteraturen (The strange worlds in children´s fiction)

Bibliographic reference:
Rabén & Sjögren
Stockholm 1980
ISBN 91 29 51205 0

Title of project:

Key words:
Children´s literature, children´s reading

Abstract: This is a work mostly about a type of children´s fiction in which strange phenomena, inconceivable to modern science, make their appearance in everyday surroundings, but where the author has nonetheless tried to combine the strange with the familiar, so as to give his accounts of both the same degree of credibility. Some fictional works where the action occurs wholly in a "mythical" country but which possess the same degree of credibility are also taken note of. In all about 90 texts are treated; most come from the English-speaking world but some are German or Swedish.

Among the problems dealt with are the questions of a) whether the tales are subject to any literary laws and if so which, b) whether their messages are likely to get through to the young readers, c) whether the tales will estrange the young readers from reality or if they have the same possibilities as "photographic" descriptions of reality to teach something about people and the human world - or perhaps have particular such possibilities.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 147	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☒ English summary	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Horst Löfgren & Pirjo Ouvinen-Birgerstam

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

Försök med en tvåspråkig modell för undervisning av invandrarbarn.
(A bilingual model for the teaching of immigrant children).

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet
Lund 1981, Pedagogiska rapporter, 22
ISSN 0348-369X

Title of project:
The bilingual instruction of immigrant children

Key words:
Immigrant children, bilingual teaching, immigrant teaching, native language learning.

Abstract:

Four groups of Finnish children were followed for 2 years in a Finnish-speaking pre-school and during the first 3 years in the comprehensive school. During these 3 years the Finnish children were given a bilingual program. The initial number of children in each groups varied from 11 ot 15.

The data collected includes results of Swedish and Finnish language tests, ability tests, interviews with parents and observations by teachers. The report briefly describes Swedish immigrant policy, the official goals for the teaching of children with a mother-tongue other than Swedish, the theory behind bilingual instruction, the teaching model adopted by the project and the results attained with this model.

Research methods are presented and a description of the investigated groups of Finnish children and their background is given. The school achievement of the Finnish children, especially their language ability, is compared with the achievement level of other relevant groups of pupils. Factors influencing the school achievement and the developmental level of the Finnish children's language are analyzed.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 112	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Martinsson, Ann
Petterson, Inga-Lill

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Läs- och skrivprov i årskurs 1 under 10 år i Malmö
/Reading and writing tests in grade 1 during 10 years in Malmö./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Reprints and miniprints, No 383
ISSN 0349-1188

Title of project:

-

Key words:
Method of reading instruction, reading ability, spelling ability;
stage: grade 1 of the comprehensive school

Abstract:

During 10 years, school psychologists in Malmö have collected test results in reading and writing ability from all children in grade 1. The tests used were Lindahl's reading test H4, Malmquist-Ekener's or DLS spelling tests. Both reading and spelling ability were shown stable over the 10 years. For three years, 1975-77, we could differentiate the material with respect to method of reading instruction, LTG or traditional. LTG is comparable to the language experience method. The results of LTG-children are all the time lower than results of other children. The differences are not, however, statistically tested.

Pub. date: March 1981	**Pages:** 13	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Agnes Nobel

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Boken i skolan - En analys med särskild inriktning på skolbibliotekets funktion i grundskolan / The book in school. An analysis of the functions of school libraries in the comprehensive school.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsala studies in education 10.
Almqvist & Wiksell International. Stockholm 1979.

ISBN 91-554-0989-X ISSN 0347-1314

Title of project:

Books in school

Key words:
Childrens book. Textbooks. School library

Abstract:
This work is an inventory of problems concerning the ability of books to mediate knowledge to children in the compulsory school. In the last few decades in Sweden there has been an increase in the number of books produced specially for use in schools. Many have been designed in accordance with a model of instructional technology which is found to have been influenced by a mechanistic view of knowledge. Undesirable educational consequences are selected and are related to educationally important qualities in "ordinary" books (books read outside the school). Recent reading research shows the significance of the reader's relationship to the text. Children with difficulties in reading have been found to more easily assimilate fiction than texts in ordinary prose. The educational function of the artistic content, as regards presenting knowledge in a concrete, vitalizing and apprehensible manner, is contrasted with the often neutral and compressed statements of facts in ordinary prosa and mechanical and monotonous exercises in the systems of teaching aids. With the latter, instruction may become passive, both for pupil and teacher, whereas the aesthetic content is particularly distinguished by its ability to revive feelings and to start mental activity in the learner (John Dewey). An investigation is also made of how school libraries are used in a local-authority district in instruction and for leisure purposes.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 154	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐ summary	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

TEACHING PROFESSION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gunnar Berg, Tore Larsson och Erik Wallin

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title: Personalutbildningen. Bakgrund, tillkomst och synpunkter på utvärdering.
Staff training. Background, establishment and views on evaluation.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala.
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 20. Uppsala 1980.

ISBN 91-85250-50-3 ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:
Models for local school development planning and evaluation.

Key words:
Organization Development, Staff team training, evaluation.

Abstract: In 1976 the Swedish parliament decided on further reforms of the nine-year comprehensive school. The reforms mainly concern the development of the internal work of schools - new working methods and forms, changed curricula, introduction of recreational activities during the school day, increased local decision making and so on - and are based on proposals put forward by the Government Commission on the Working Conditions in Swedish Schools, the so-called SIA Commission, appointed in 1970.
To support the implementation of the reforms different in-service training programs have been set into operation. This report focuses on one of them: the so-called Staff Team Training Program (personallagsutbildningen or PLAG). In this program staff teams of 10-15 persons from each school management district receive training with the aim of initiating development processes relating to the internal work of their own schools and according to the guide-lines laid down in the reform.
The report describes how the PLAG program has developed from the proposals by the SIA Commission in 1974 to the final agreement between the Government authorities and the Teacher Trade Union in September 1977. As a background to this other kinds of in-service training programs for staff teams, carried out in the early seventies, are presented. Comparisons are made between the PLAG program and the simultaneously operating School Management Training Program for school management staffs of the comprehensive and integrated upper secondary school.

Pub. date: August 1980	**Pages:** 105	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Larsson, S.

Inst.:
Department of Education,
University of Göteborg

Title:
Studier i lärares omvärldsuppfattning: Deltagarnas erfarenheter som en resurs i vuxenutbildningen. (Student's experiences as a resource in adult education - a study of teacher's conception of their professional world.)

Bibliographic reference:
Rapporter från Pedagogiska inst. G.U. 1980:06
Box 1010, S-431 26 Mölndal. 1980 ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project: Deltagarnas kunskaper o erfarenheter som en resurs i vuxenutbildningen. (Student's knowledge and experiences as a resource in adult education.)

Key words: Ideology, teacher, phenomenology.

Abstract:

By qualitative analysis of interviews with teachers, it was possible to describe five different meanings in the concept 'experience', as it was used by the teachers. These five qualitatively different conceptions are described in detail in the report.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lars Lundman

Inst.: Stockholm Institute of Education. Department of Educational Research.

Title:

Forskning om lärare. En genomgång av sjutton undersökningar som behandlar lärares arbetsförhållanden.

Research on teachers. A Review of seventeen Studies about Teacher's Working Conditions.

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm Institute of Education. Department of Educational Research. Stockholm: 1981. Report 11 from the Research Group on Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction. ISSN 0348-4335. ISBN 91-7656-021-X.

Title of project: Skolans arbetsplatsproblem (SKARP)

(School as a place of work)

Key words: Survey studies on teachers in Sweden, teachers' working conditions, teacher stress.

Abstract: Seventeen studies about teachers' working conditions in Sweden during the 1970's are examined. Each study has been examined with regard to its aims, consumer interests, framing of problems, framing of theory, methods and results.

Twelve of the studies inspected have been supported by the teacher trade unions. A great number of the investigations show scientific deficiencies, e.g., in their formulation of problems, in their methodological design and in their dealing with statistics.

In a majority of the studies, questionnaires have been used, pricipially in order to survey the work experiences of the teachers. On the other hand, the real working conditions of the teachers at their specific places of work have only exceptionally been studied.

As the teachers' responses to the questionnaires cannot be compared with the conditions in particular schools, the interpretations of the answers are abstract and often commonplace.

An alternative is given to this type of research: Studies directed towards particular schools and their conditions. This means among other things that instead of proceeding from the assumption that there is only one "general" work situation for teachers, efforts should be made in order to describe how and why the work milieu varies from one place of work to another. It might then be possible to draw conclusions about how these variations in working conditions affect the teachers.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981-04-01	277	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Research survey	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund, The National Board of Education, The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Horst Löfgren

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

Lärarnas arbetsmiljö
(Teachers working conditions)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet
Lund 1980, Pedagogiska rapporter, 23
ISSN 0348-369X

Title of project:

Key words:

working conditions, school environment, teachers' working conditions, job satisfaction, stress

Abstract:

In Spring Term 1979, the Malmö Union of Teachers, a joint organization for the Swedish Union of Teachers, the National Federation of Teachers, the Swedish Union of Vocational Teachers and the Swedish Union of Graduate Engineers initiated a study of the working conditions of teachers in the Malmö region.

These unions wished to formulate an action program to guide their dealings in questions of personnel policy and to try out various ideas for improving the working conditions of teachers. A survey of physical and psychosocial working conditions in the Malmö region was needed as a solid basis for action.

The questionnaire, which was sent out to some 3 000 teachers, consisted of items relating to the way teachers experienced various physical and psychosocial aspects of their working environment (relations to different groups at school, employee participation, the utilization of resources, staff medical care, health problems, basic training and in-service training). In order to see if there were any variations between level, sex, age group and type of school, different subgroups of teachers were studied. Comparisons were made of how experience of working conditions differed between schools in different recruitment areas, between the theoretical and practical lines of the secondary school and between schools in Malmö, Burlöv and Svedala. A causal model for teacher stress is tested.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1980	95	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

296

Author: Ahlquist, Peter	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Katatyma bilder som instrument för diagnos och prognos.
Leuners Symboldrama tillämpat på rökavvänjning.
/Guided affective imagery as diagnosis and prediction.
Initiated Symbol Projection by people trying to quit smoking./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 387
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Daydream, Guided Affective Imagery (GAI)
Initiated Symbol Projection (ISP), quit smoking

Abstract:

The aim of this report is to illustrate the use of controlled daydream in predicting success or failure for people participating in a quit smoking program. The findings from eight cases indicate the possibility of making early predictions of the failures.
The method used is the Leuner Symbolic Drama or Guided Affective Imagery. The method is also described and its phenomenology is compared with dreams from different states of consciousness.

Pub. date: March 1981	**Pages:** 53	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Irene Andersson/Catharina Rommel
Ellika Björner/E-L Luoma/Bengt Zander
Annikki Keva/Eivi Ullstedt/Hannele Viljanen
Karin Bäckström-Kajandi/Birgitta Nytell

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Fyra undersökningar inom projekt öppen psykiatri.

Four investigations within the project Öppen Psykiatri.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer
Evalutation of community psychiatry

Key words:
psychiatric emergency unit, immigrants, social service

Abstract:

1) The psychiatric emergency unit at Uppsala Academic hospital

2) Patients recieving after-care at a psychiatric emergency unit

3) How are you immigrant? A literature study concerning the situtation of the immigrants and an investigation about psychological and psychiatric problems of the Finnish immigrants.

4) Co-operation between social services and other authorities and institutions.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	157	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Margareta Bergvall/Gunwor Byström	**Inst.:** Psykologiska enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Två år senare ... En uppföljning av en grupp joursökande vid Ulleråkers sjukhus

Two years later... A follow-up study of patients in a psychiatric emergency unit at Ulleråker hospital

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer

Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:

community psychiatry, psychiatric emergency, follow up

Abstract:

A follow-up study of patients in a psychiatric emergency unit at Ulleråker hospital 1978. 45 patients were interviewed two years later about psychiatric and other forms of care received during the two year period, satisfaction or critique, development of symtoms, illness and psychosocial problems and present situation.

70% reported improvement, 60% had revisited the unit. 40% are positive to the emergency unit, 25% are negative.

Pub. date: Aug 1980	**Pages:** 74	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stina Bäckström/Ulla-Britta Lindh	**Inst.:** Psykologiska enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Klienter inom socialvården - psykiska problem, hjälpbehov och psykosocial situation

Visitors at a district bureau of social care - problems, kind of help needed and psychosocial situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer

Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:

community psychiatry, psychosocial factors, social care

Abstract:

Interviews were performed with 77 visitors to a district bureau of social care concerning frequency and kind of psychological and psychiatric problems and psychosocial situation.

75% indicated psychological and psychiatric problems and need of help therefore and 40% did recieve help.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
maj 1980	85	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Collins, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Effects of estrogen treatment in psychological functions of postmenopausal women.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings from the XXIInd International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, July 6-12, 1980. (Abstract.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Postmenopausal symptoms; Estrogen replacement therapy; Mental performance

Abstract:

A group of postmenopausal women receiving cyclical treatment with 17 β-estradiol and estriol combined with norethisteron for estrogen deficiency symptoms were studied before and during treatment. Each patient took part in three sessions over a period of three months. The patients were randomly assigned to two groups, one of which started therapy after the first session, the other after the second session Hence, the design permits separation of effects of treatment from those of practice. Performance measures, self-reports of mood variables and ratings on personality traits were obtained. The results showed that estrogen treatment relieved vasomotor disturbances (hot flushes and perspiration). Performance in psychological tests that contained a short-term memory component showed some improvement, which was attributed to treatment, whereas performance on cognitive tasks without a memory component improved only as a function of practice. Preliminary results are reported concerning individual differences in response to treatment as related to personality characteristics.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Faculty for Social Sciences, University of Stockholm, and The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fagerström, Karl-Olov

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
A comparison of psychological and pharamcological treatment in smoking cessation

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 302, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

A double-blind trial of a smoking withdrawal chewing gum containing 2 mg nicotine was conducted with 100 consecutive patients in a smoking cessation clinic. All patients received the usual psychological treatment given at the clinic.
In addition, the patients were randomly assigned to a nicotine gum (the experimental group) or a placebo chewing gum (control group). The abstinence rates for the experimental group at 1, 3 and 6 months after quitting were 90%, 76% and 63%, respectively. The comparable abstinence rates for the control group were 60%, 52% and 45%. The differences were significant at the 5% level at all three follow-up periods.
When nicotine dependence, as measured by a standard questionnaire, was taken into consideration, it was found that 71% of the high dependent smokers in the experimental group were abstinent after 6 months as compared to 39% of the placebo group. In contrast, low nicotine dependent patients achieved 75% and 65% respectively for the same time interval. The gum was well accepted by patients and gave no serious side affects.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gunnar Ganse/Gunnel Nyberg

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Patienter vid en psykiatrisk jourmottagning - problem, hjälpbehov, åtgärder och psykosocial situation

Patients in a psychiatric emergency unit - problems, kind of help needed, measures taken, psychosocial situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer

Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:
community psychiatry, psychosocial factors, emergency unit

Abstract:

99 patients in an psychiatric emergency unit were interviewed concerning the reason for visiting the unit, symtoms and psychosocial situation. Most of them can indicate some problems in their life situation, which they consider as a cause of their symtoms. The measures taken are, however, mostly of a medical character (hospital or psychopharmacological treatment). The continuity and planning of care is found to be insufficient.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
nov 1980	60	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

303

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Madis Kajandi	**Inst.:** Psykologiska enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Livskvalitet. En litteraturstudie av livskvalitet som beteendevetenskapligt begrepp samt ett förslag till definition.

Quality of life. A study of literature concerning quality of life as a behavioral science concept and a suggestion of a definition.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer

Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:

quality of life, interview scheme, psychiatric care

Abstract:

A study of literature concerning different definitions of the concept "quality of life" in order to achieve a definition to be used as criterion variable in psychiatric therapy evaluation. A preliminiary version of an interview scheme is presented.

Pub. date: VT 1981	**Pages:** 58	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars Kebbon

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Psykiska problem inom allmänläkarvården. Undersökningar vid tre vårdcentraler.

Psychopathology in the primary care. Studies at three centers.

Bibliographic reference: Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer
Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words: psychopathology, primary care

Abstract:

The frequency of psychiatric symtoms, psychosomatic illness and psychosocial problems were judged in three groups of consecutive cases by a psychologist (two studies of one week each) or doctors (one study of four weeks).

Reported frequency of psychopathology as contributory cause of the visit was 17-18% in all three studies.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 25	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars Kebbon/Kristina Granat/Kent Ericsson/Jan Lörelius/Ann-Charlotte Nilsson/Karin Sonnander-Jelescu

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Evaluering av öppna omsorgsformer

Evaluation of integrated services for mentally retarded

Bibliographic reference:

Delegationen för social forskning 1981:2

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, integrated services

Abstract:

Final report based on 54 separately published reports on a project started in 1972 with the intention to get a base of knowledge for the further development of the services through critical evaluation.

The general methodological frame of reference was a goal attainment paradigm, the aim being to evaluate the services in question (living conditions, day activities and work, family support, leisure time) in relation to certain stated goals.

Main instruments for realizing this objective were "normative models" and "critical factors".

Models are presented for each of the service domains, critical factors are summarized and suggestions for development given.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 286	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning (Socialstyrelsen)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Kongsrud, Leif

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

A confused outside world: A case study of some dyslexic dysfunctions

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1980
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No 70
ISSN 0070-9263

Title of project:
-

Key words: Body consciousness, brain damage, drama-eurythmic therapy, dysgraphia, dyslexia, dysphasia, hemisphere dominance, laterality, reversals, senso-motor co-ordination

Abstract:

A description of the anamnesis and the therapeutical treatment/training of a young girl with grave brain damage of the non-dominant hemisphere resulting in extreme perceptual, spatial and motor disturbances

Pub. date: April 1980	**Pages:** 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

307

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Dick Lindberg

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Management of Schizofrenia

Long-term clinical studies with special reference to the combination of psychotherapy with depot neuroleptics

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia, Supplementum 289, Vol. 63

Munksgaard, Copenhagen 1981

Title of project:

Management of Schizofrenia

Key words:
Schizofrenia, depot neuroleptic treatment, psychotherapy, long-term treatment study, treatment model, effect study

Abstract:
The aim of the study was to investigate the results after long-term treatment in schizofrenia. Special emphasis was placed on the combination of psychotherapy, including other psychosocial treatments and continuous depot neuroleptic medication and on building a treatment model for the rehabilitation of schizophrenics. Three samples of schizophrenic patients were investigated. The patients in the experimental group of the first sample of younger (aged $<$ 30 eyars) male, chronic schizophrenics were treated for 5 years with a combination of intensive psychotherapy and depot neuroleptics. The control group was treated with neuroleptics but no structured psychotherapy. Patients in the experimental group were significantly changed in a direction indicative of improvement, as measured by the Holtzman and Rorschach tests and compared with the control group as measured by the Rorschach test. The second sample (N=36) consisted of patients with schizophrenic syndromes treated with the same depot neuroleptic either fluphenazine decanoate or pipothiazine palmitate and were studied before and after 3 years of treatment. Changes in psychopathology and side-effects were evaluated by internationally accepted rating scales. The patients were found to have maintained a low degree of symtoms and signs. It was also found that the combination of psychotherapy and neuroleptic treatment reduces symtoms of anxiety and depression, but the reduction was not statistically significant. The integrated treatment model was applied to all schizophrenic patients assigned to department II, Lillhagen Hospital between 1973 and 1979. After about 3 months of hospital treatment the patients received ambulant treatment for altogether 2 years.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 111	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gudrun Olsson	**Inst.:** Department of Psycholgoy University of Göteborg

Title:

Measurements and effects of transference and countertransference in psychotherapy

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1980. 10, No. 12

Title of project:

Key words:

Transference, countertransference, patient-therapist interaction

Abstract:

This is a review and critical evaluation of empirical studies in the area of transference and countertransference. Besides their theoretical importance, these concepts have a practical implication for psychoanalytic work with the patient and the outcome of psychotherapy. This report takes up various viewpoints on research done on transference; consensus of opinion among judges, patients' experience of similarity between therapist and parents, and the relation between transference and outcome. Work on countertransference as well as on the link transference-countertransference in the patient-therapist relation is reviewed. There was a moderate degree of agreement among ratings of transference. There was some evidence of patients' perceived similarity between therapist and parents and there was a clear positive relation between occurrence of transference and outcome and between transference interpretations and outcome. Psychotherapists with own unsolved conflicts and therapists with anxiety were prone to develop countertransference. There was strong evidence that therapist and patient influence each other in very specific ways which may be construed partly in transference-countertransference terms.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 55	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Stiftelsen Clas Groschinskys minnesfond,

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Viktor Samsonowitz and Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Volitional Problems of Socially Adjusted Alcoholics

Bibliographic reference:
Addictive Behaviors, 1981, 6, 375-388

Title of project:

Key words:
Alcoholism, regulated action, volitional breakdowns.

Abstract:
A series of interviews was carried out with 10 socially adjusted alcoholics to study their attempts to give up drinking. It was found that volitional breakdowns mostly occurred under emotional stress and were preceded by various kinds of twisted reasoning justifying giving in to temptation. The techniques used by the alcoholics in this study to avoid or resist tempting wishes were similar to those reported in previous studies on smoking, excessive eating, drug addiction and skid row alcoholism. The socially adjusted alcoholics used a large number of techniques to fight temptations and especially the technique of bringing to mind values, as contrasted to the skid row alcoholics who on the average used very few techniques and exhibited very weak value structures. A strong correlation was found between degree of success in trying to give up drinking and number of techniques used and also between social adjustment and number of techniques used. A theoretical analysis of the results scrutinized the role of the decision and the emotions and their relation to wishes, images and values in the regulation of action.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **310**

Author: Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:
Mätning av terapieffekter.

Measurement of psychotherapy effects

Bibliographic reference:

In B.-Å. Armelius (Ed.), Ger behandling resultat? Stockholm: Norstedts, 1980. s. 140-157.

ISBN 91-1-804401-8

Title of project:

Key words:
Psychotherapy effect, measurement of change

Abstract:

The article gives a description of psychometric problems in connection with the measurement of change in psychotherapy research.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 18	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

311

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Sjöberg and Viktor Samsonowitz	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Success and Failure in the Regulation of Addictive Behaviors

Bibliographic reference:

Paper read at the XXII International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, July 6 - 12, 1980

Title of project:

Key words:

Addictive behaviors, regulated action, volitional breakdowns.

Abstract:

This is a study of difficulties encountered in trying to regulate addictive behaviors. The fields covered were those of smoking, alcoholism, drug action, and obesity. Relapses were found to occur particularly under emotional stress, both in negative and positive moods. Relapses were also preceded by primitive, distorted reasoning indicative of a weaker and more primitive cognitive system. This was interpreted theoretically as due to a loss of psychological energy brought about by the interference of emotions. Subjects were also interviewed about the techniques they used to resist tempting impulses. The most common techniques were either to bring up clearly important values implying the need for resistance to temptation or pushing back tempting thoughts, perhaps in connection with taking up some activity which could compete successfully with the temptation. Values were more commonly used by patients whose addiction had not brought them to a point of social disaster. Implications for treatment and counselling in the field of addictive behaviors are discussed. General implications for the problem of regulated action are also pointed out.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

312

Author: Bengt Zander/Lars Kebbon

Inst.: Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Vårdsökande i en mindre kommun: En undersökning av art och förekomst av psykiska problem och deras behandling.

Patients in a small town: An investigation of frequency and kind of psychological and psychiatric problems and their treatment.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project: Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer
Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:

community psychiatry, psychosocial factors

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was an analysis of the consumption of psychiatric care in a small town (32 000 inhabitants) in a 4 week period, intended to give a basis for comparison with parallel studies in another town and follow-up studies within the main project.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	22	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Delegationen för social forskning

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Britt Johansson

Inst.:

Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

Effektivitet i omvårdnad och vårdutbildning
Effectiveness in nursing care and in nursing education

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg. Report no 1980:08
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:

Patient-centered nursing education and effectiveness in clinical nursing education (PEK)

Key words:

Effectiveness, nursing education, vocational training, nursing, care

Abstract:

The concept effectiveness in health care has in the discussion been synonymous with impersonality as well as a technological view on human beings. The leading feature of the discussion is the absence of contribution from nurses and nursing teachers working in the health care fields. There is also a lack of investigations of the nurses´conception of nursing care effectiveness. Neither have we found any investigations aiming at pointing out the content of the concept effectiveness from the view of nursing education.
Education for effectiveness and training the ability to work in a effective way is probably a reality in all clinical nursing teaching and practice. Because we do not know the exact content of the concept and the forms for translating is in various nursing situations we have surveyed the concepts-content among nursing teachers, nurses, practical nurses and student nurses. The occurence of effectiveness is first and foremost a matter of the attitudes and the positions the nursing takes to the questions situations and the decisions they make, but nursing teachers and senior student nurses also think that a patient, who together with the team determine what will be done.
Irrespective of what position they had a high estimation of the effectiveness in nursing. But behind the general pattern we found a personal pattern linked to the position in the team. The executive tasks of their own position were more demanding than the tasks to other positions.

Pub. date: Aug-1980	**Pages:** 42	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ .Research report....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Britt Johansson	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
Need of knowledge in nursing and demand for knowledge in nursing education

Bibliographic reference:
Institute of Education, University of Göteborg. Report no 1980:01

ISSN 0349-0866

Title of project:
Process analysis of nursing education (PASS)

Key words: Nursing, nursing education, test, classification of test-items, evaluation, concept-formation in nursing, information-aquistion, information-processing

Abstract:
Evaluation in nursing education is discussed both in relation to theories of pedagogical evaluation and of nursing, and in relation to a content-analysis of test-items on medical and surgical nursing. The first part of the report contains both a general introduction to the importance of educational evaluation, and a discussion of evaluation in Swedish basic nursing education. The historical background to modern nursing education is then briefly reviewed together with the ideologies which formed the foundation from which nursing education and practical nursing have evolved. Philosophical-normative theories on the nature of nursing and their probable general importance for research and education have been analyzed. The second part of the report contains an analysis of test-items in medical and surgical nursing of the basic education for nurses. 17,100 questions have been classified according to the following five classification systems: Technical aspects, subject coverage, the health care process, disciplinary origin, complexity in formation-processing. The analysis gives a general picture of the requirements of knowledge in the course. The influence of these requirements on the teaching and on the concept-information in the health service is analyzed in connection with presentation of the results. The potential value of the classification systems in nursing education is then discussed. The results may be used as a basis for developing new evaluation routines. Conceptions in nursing education and nursing are also compared with the findings of the study.

Pub. date: 1980	**Pages:** 30	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ Research report ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Britt Johansson

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:
Reflektioner om barnsjukvård och barnsjukvårdsutbildning
Reflections on health care of sick children and education for nursing in children-hospitals

Bibliographic reference:
Institute of Education, University of Göteborg. Report no 1980:09
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:
Patient-centered nursing education and effectiveness in clinical nursing education (PEK)

Key words:
Caring of sick children, patient-centered nursing, effectiveness

Abstract:

The report deals with clinical nursing education in health care for sick children. Besides a discussion about theories of the central concepts efficiency and patient-centered care we also present an empirical study from a complex investigation-technique of observations, interviews, study-journals and questionnaires. The report starts with a discussion of the main characteristics of the caring of sick children. After that we describe the situation for student nurses with a sense of responsibility, patient-centered care and efficiency in care and in clinical studies. The fact that the studies have personal goals for the training of nursing sick children result in separate and individual training programmes. The single student decides in high degree an individual study-programme with separate aims and teaching content. The results from the education can therefore vary from one student to another. This is particularly true from the view of responsibility for the sick children. Patient-centered care is a result of the nurses´personal efforts and decisions, while efficiency of the education is regarded as a result of available resources. The students´journals from tasks in their clinical studies tells us that there is one type of care-situation in wards with new-born children and another type in wards with older children. Irrespecite of the age of the children the time of clinical studies is regarded as important and meaningful due to the fact that you in the pediatric-care can see the children in their total social context.

Pub. date: Sept -80	**Pages:** 48	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Britt Johansson and Ella Danielson

Inst.:

Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

Psykiatrisk vårdutbildning - En utbildningsmodell
Education for psychiatric nursing -A model for education planning and development

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg. Göteborg, report no 1981:02
ISSN 1349-2974

Title of project:

Psykiatrisk vårdutbildning. Education for psychiatric nursing

Key words:
Education, education planning, nursing education, psychiatric nursing, concept-formation, role-behavior

Abstract: The report starts with a discussion how theories from medicine, psychology and sociology have shaped the medical and nursing care we have today at our psychiatric hospitals. The importance of research for development of health care is pointed out. The physicians have a theory-based profession with an assurance based on research findings. The psychiatric nurse has not developed a theoretical nursing base on her own. Instead of this the nurse has taken over details from medical theories and statements.

In planning nursing education we traditionally have had the medical education as a prototype. As a result we have got the same subjects as in medical education in the vocational training programmes for nurses and auxiliary personnel, but the subjects will be taught in a diminished and simplified way in nursing education and even more diminished and simplified way in training courses for auxiliary personnel.

From these two discussion-aims we create the teaching model of our own. We think that the syllabus for nurses and auxiliary personnel ought to be derived from their functions in the separate care settings. For the nursing profession we think that there is a need for training and education for role-behavior in three directions. The goal for the first one is building up a conciosness about the importance of a stabil nursing role-behavior built on knowledge about the care and nursing performance in several settings. The goal for the second one is to built up a differentiated and varied interaction-pattern with the patient. The goal for the third one is that everyone in the health team will be a respected member and in the training courses there will be an emphasis upon the ways to get a good working-climate and ways to utilize the total knowledge in the teams.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Mars -81	57	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Research report.....

Research supported by:

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